THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX[illegible] Historical Society [illegible] POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1923.

Ask Your Grocer

for a trial package of

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA M461

If you enjoy green tea you will be satisfied with no other blend. — Try it today.

DOXSEE & CO.

New Millinery

With autumn well on its way, one of the prime considerations at this time is the selection of one's Hat.

You are sure to find a model here to meet your every desire, so extensive and varied is the assortment.

Our collection includes copies of New York models and exclusive designs from our own work room.

LADIES' HOSIERY

Every popular make, style and color will be found in our assortment.

Sizes 9, 9½, and 10.

Moderate prices.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Overcoat Time !

See us for

Barriecloth Ulsters

Our Prices are always the Lowest.

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor

Newburgh, - Ont.

J. M. SIMPSON

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.,

Announces that he has removed his offices to the office lately occupied by the late John English, Barrister, etc.,

Over Smith's Jewelry Store

Corner of

John and Dundas Streets,

Napanee

and will be prepared to transact business in his new offices from this date.

Diamond Point Plow Shares, all makes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

How Do You Remit Money?

THE next time it is necessary for you to remit money, remember that the safest, most convenient and economical medium is *Bank Money Orders.* They are issued for any amount up to fifty dollars, and you can purchase them at our nearest branch at prices ranging from three cents to fifteen cents, plus revenue stamps.

THE

DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH — G. PATTON CARR, Manager

Roblin Branch, open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, April 30th to November 15th. Thursday and Friday from November 15th to April 30th.

Fifty Years of Banking

We offer a complete service for FARMERS GRAIN and CATTLE DEALERS MERCHANTS MANUFACTURERS and MUNICIPALITIES

THE **STANDARD BANK** OF CANADA

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

H. J. GLEESON, M.B.
University of Toronto.

Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.

Office hours 1.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

FOR SALE—Two used Ford ton Trucks. PAUL'S GARAGE. 44

FOR SALE—Six shoats also a quantity of baled hay. J. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—One McLaughlin special, several Ford Tourings. PAUL'S GARAGE. 44

FOR SALE—Sawing outfit, nearly new. Bargain for quick sale. PAUL'S GARAGE. 44

FOR SALE—Square Piano, in excellent condition. Apply to S. M. GOULD, R. R. 3, Napanee, Phone 173 r. 2 39-tf

SERVANT WANTED—Must be capable. Highest wages and competent help. MRS. HERBERT DALY.

HOUSE TO RENT—A frame house, on Robert street, newly painted and papered. Apply to JOHN A. CLIFFE. 44-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Thomas street, 6 room house, all newly decorated, electric lights. Apply GEO. HARTMAN. 29-t-f

FOR SALE—One McLaughlin buggy nearly new, two sets single harness, one set light double harness. PAUL'S GARAGE. 44

FOR SALE—A few good Grade Holstein Cows, due to freshen in November and December. R. H. EMBURY, Newburgh, R. R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable properties in town, all modern conveniences and excellent location. Opposite Harvey Warner Park. Apply to C. W. BOWEN. 27-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows, Slated Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

FOR SALE—Desirable residence on Dundas street. Residence of the late John English. All modern conveniences, hot water heating, coal and wood for season in cellar. Electric range, in first class condition. Price $5,500 to close up estate. Apply to MAX FOX, Executor.

FOR SALE—One heavy Horse, 7 years old, 1400 lbs., sound and true; One general purpose Mare, 10 years old, weight 1200, sound and true; One general purpose mare, 6 years old, 1400 lbs., first class driver, good worker; One work mare, 7 years old, 1100 lbs. PAUL'S GARAGE. 44

CENTREVILLE.

The weather is remarkably fine for the time of year and the farmers are all finishing ploughing.

The cheese factory is only running every second day now as the milk supply is getting low.

John Clancy has purchased Thomas Timmons' farm.

Miss Jessie Winters and Clement Cassidy were quietly married in the R. C. church here on Wednesday, Oct. 24th.

On Tuesday, Oct. 29th, Miss Annie Lacey and Robert Brown, Croydon, were also married in the R. C. Church.

Mrs. John Cassidy has returned from a trip to Detroit.

James Scheckell, Kingston, was renewing old acquaintances and visiting his brother here last week.

Frank Lochhead and Roy McGill make their trips to Newburgh every week to instruct the high school cadets there.

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply to MRS. W. P. DEROCHE, East Street, Napanee. 49-a

WANTED—Live and dressed Poultry, Newlaid Eggs, dressed Hogs, Veal, Lamb, also Honey. Write for market information. JUNE LANGLOIS & CO., Limited, Montreal, Que. 48-cp

TO RENT—House at the corner of Mill and Richard streets, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. George Robinson. Apply to Mrs. Robert St. John or MRS. ARCHIBER, north west corner Mill and Richard streets. 49-bp

FOR SALE CHEAP—A very valuable and most desirable farm of 150 acres, possessing exceptional conveniences and attractions; situation the very best, being the east quarter of lot 18 and the west half of lot 19 in the fifth concession of the Township of Ernestown. Considered from every standpoint this is perhaps the best opportunity now in sight or on the market in this district, for any person wishing to purchase a farm. For particulars apply to W. J. NORMILE, Napanee, or T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 35

COURT OF REVISION.

Take notice that a Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber in the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, on Tuesday, November 30th, at 7.30 p.m., for the hearing of complaints against the Assessment Roll of the Town of Napanee for the year 1923. All parties interested are hereby required to take notice.

W. A. GRANGE,
Clerk, Town of Napanee.
Nov. 5th, 1923.

VOTERS' LIST COURT

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' Lists Act by His Honour the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the town hall, in the Village of Tamworth, on the 10th Day of November, 1923, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Sheffield for 1923.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1923.

JOHN E. PARKS,
Clerk of Sheffield.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Peter Davis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Peter Davis, late of the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, gentleman, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of December, A.D., 1923, full particulars of their claims duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said 10th day of December, A.D., 1923, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said Estate.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1923. 49-4

Girl Shot by Boy.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 5.—Miss Mary Lydell, aged 16, who was accidentally by a 12-year-old boy, Fred Fanson, while at work in a house on Pearl street, where she was employed, is in a critical condition in Victoria Hospital, and her recovery is not expected. Miss Lydell received a charge of buckshot in the right side, 72 of the pellets entering the flesh. She was rushed to the hospital following the shooting and given every care, but examination at an end her condition is so bad that the surgeons fear amputation would not save her life, as she would be unable to withstand the shock.

Windsor's Population Increases.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 5.—The population of Windsor has increased by approximately 5,000 during the year, according to Assessment Commissioner Black.

Figures for the first, second and third wards, which have been completed, show an increase of 3,200. The fourth ward return is not complete, but the jump in population in this district will be large.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCE

SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

As a general basis for comparing past and present national expenditures it may be premised that, to be absolutely fair, regard must be had to the one universal cause for the world-wide increase in the cost of government, as also in the cost of living, during the past seven or eight years. That cause is the diminishing purchasing power of the dollar. In Canada, this decline as compared with the post-war conditions of 1914 has been approximately 50 per cent. The new weighted index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the index number in regard to retail prices as compiled by the Department of Labour show that wholesale prices were in 1922 on the average 150.4 per cent. of what they were in 1914 and retail prices on the average 152.7 per cent. of what they were in 1914. At present, according to the latest figures, it is within the mark to say that the increase has been in round numbers 50 per cent.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR.

As a result of this 50 per cent. decline in the purchasing power of the dollar as compared with 1914, governing bodies throughout Canada like individuals and private corporations, must today pay $1.50 for the commodities and services for which they paid $1.00 before the war. Thus, if a Government spends today for its ordinary services $1.50 where it spent $1.00 before, its real expenditure, measured in terms of commodities and services is not increased at all. Furthermore, it may be presumed that the Canadian taxpayer who is also a producer sells his product for approximately 50 per cent. more now than he did before the war and consequently his money income is today approximately 50 per cent. more than it was in 1914, so that it is no more difficult for him to pay $1.50 in taxes now than it was to pay $1.00 in taxes before the war. To this general premise, however, some exception must be made in the case of agriculture. While the index number of the Bureat of Statistics shows that prices received by the Farmer for his products were in 1922, 117 per cent. of the five years' average of prices before the war. But the Farmer has now to labor for the things he must buy at 150 per cent. more than he did before the war.

EXPENDITURES INCREASE WITH POPULATION.

Another important consideration to be borne in mind is that with steadily increasing population governmental services must correspondingly increase and consequently Government expenditure. During the decade from 1911 to 1921 the population of Canada increased by approximately 22 per cent. or about 2 per cent. per annum on an average yearly. If the total of taxation is not increased more rapidly than this the per capita figure of taxation, which is after all the real basis for just comparison, has not increased at all. In making comparisons year by year and in arriving at conclusions, this per capita figure of expenditure in the relative purchasing power of the dollar now as compared with the post-war period will be uesd.

RATIO OF POPULATION IN CREASES.

In 1911 the population of Canada was 7,206,643 according to the cencus return. In the succeeding years up to the present year the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the gradual growth of population as follows:

1912	7,365,205.
1913	7,527,208.
1914	7,692,832.
1915	7,862,078.
1916	8,035,584.
1917	8,180,160.
1918	8,328,382.
1919	8,478,540.
1920	8,631,478.
1921	8,788,483.
1922	8,966,843.
1923	9,146,467.

It is reasonable to suppose that Dominion expenditures for the ordinary cost of administration should increase pro rata with the growth of population, but no faster, if a Government is to escape a charge of extravagance. Any increase of the necessary growth of expenditures is less than the ratio of increase in population it is a fair presumption that the Administration should receive due commendation for economy.

Applying this general principle, the succeeding article will deal with comparisons to be drawn from the figures as to expenditure for the last year of the Laurier Government and the last pre-war year namely 1914, under the Borden Government of which the present leader of the Opposition was a member.

HONOR ROLL.

S. S. No. 5, Fredericksburgh.

SR. IV—Marian Young, Marjorie Lloyd, Ivy Lloyd, Walter Gilbert, Helen Lasher, R. J. Lloyd, Chas. Gerrett.

JR. CLASS—Fannie Mellow, Flossie Tibbuth, Terance Carroll, Clifford Lloyd, Borden Young, Harold Young, Edna Cranston, Florence Gilbert.

II CLASS—Gwendolyn Lloyd.

I CLASS—Gladys Lloyd.

SR. PR.—Alice Lloyd.

JR. PR.—Roy Asselstine, Genevie Tibbuth, Albert Lloyd.

Names arranged in order of merit.

Order repairs for your stoves or furnace now. Later on repairs will be harder to get. DAVY & ALLISON.

BOYS' PARLIAMENT

This is not a "Mock" Parliament, but a real assembly of Older boy leaders who come together for the purpose of assisting in provincial wide work for boys and particularly as regards the promoting of the churches program of Religious Education, known as C. S. E. T. Training.

Encourage candidates to visit centres where arrangements have been made for them to address the voters and explain their platform.

To raise a small fund to cover expenses and, if possible, to provide for the pooled rate of your representative to the Parliament. Each group might be asked to pay 25 cents or 50 cents for this purpose.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

WHO CAN VOTE: (a) Any boy who has passed his 12th but not his 21st birthday, who is a member of an Organized Sunday School Class that has registered with our Provincial Board and has the names of its members placed on the voters' list with the Deputy Returning Officer for the Community, by November 10th.

(b) Any member of any Trail Ranger or Tuxis group that has registered with our Board since July 1st, 1923, and by the 1st November 10th, and whose name has been placed on the voters' list with the Returning Officer.

WHO CAN STAND AS CANDIDATES: Any member of a Tuxis Square that is registered and holding a mid-week meeting, who is at least 16 years of age and under 21; who is a member of an Evangelical church and does not smoke and is not a user of intoxicating liquor and who has placed his Nomination papers, certified by his Men Mentor and Pastor, with the Deputy Returning Officer for the constituency, not later than November 10th.

THE PARLIAMENT ACT: Every group or candidate taking part in the election should write in at once for one dollar, for copies of the Parliament Act, the cost of which is 5 cents.

THE ELECTED CANDIDATE: The Candidate declared elected will be the one who has secured the highest number of votes from the constituency at large.

THE RETURNS: The results of the election should be sent in to the Chief Returning Officer at once. Deputy Returning Officers are asked to have the District Committee approve the decision as to the election, wherever possible. Deputy Returning Officers' report will be considered official.

IMPORTANT CHANGE: Owing to the comparatively short time, and the fact that many candidates will not be taking the field until Nov. 10th, and would then be in a position to encourage more of the groups to register and place their names on the voters' list, it has been decided to change the date by which all the names for the Voters' list and the registrations to come to Nov. 17th. This refers to ORGANIZED SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES ONLY and does not affect the closing date for nominations, which is Nov. 10th.

Name of Candidate and the names of those of the voters' list should be forwarded to Frank Bell, of Napanee, Deputy Returning Officer, as soon as possible.

MOSCOW NORTH.

A number from this vicinity have gone north for the hunting season.

Mr. Elliot Wagar, of Fifth Lake, spent Wednesday at Mr. Wesley Keech's.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Jackson, Miss Della Lasher, and Mrs. Earl Bell and son, Arthur, spent Sunday last with Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter.

Miss Ella Evans is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Frank Dillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar and son, Garnett, spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Keech spent one day last week at Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Manson spent a few days at Mrs. Fred Vanvolkenburgh's.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Curl spent Saturday in Kingston.

Mr. Fred Vanvolkenburgh left on Sunday to spend a few days at Mr. Gid. King's, Fifth Lake.

A number from this vicinity attended the tea meeting at Desmond and report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLaren and son, Bruce, have returned home after spending some time at Watertown and other points.

Mr. Earl Keech has returned home from Watertown.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff spent Sunday evening at Mrs. E. Jackson's.

Miss L. Goodberry, Napanee, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Sandford Keech.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wagar and Mrs. Dopkins spent Sunday at Mr. J. Degroff's.

Mr. and Mrs. Shane and family are spending some time with their daughter, Mrs. Henry King.

A number from this vicinity attended the sale at Mr. Dunhude's.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff and Mr. and Mrs. John Brown and family spent a Sunday recently at Mr. Hartman's, Odessa.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reid and family, Belleville, spent a Sunday recently at Mr. Henry Reid's.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Deline called on Mrs. Norman Jackson Sunday afternoon.

You will need glass and putty for that broken window. Get it repaired before cold weather comes. Davy & Allison have both glass and putty or bring in the sash and they will put in the new glass.

"POCOHONTAS"—What is it? It.

MARLBANK.

Plenty of rain has fallen here now and the weather is getting colder.

Miss Cecily and Miss Edith Prue returned home after spending some time in Toronto.

Mrs. W. Asselstine spent Monday afternoon last with Mrs. A. Mason.

The ladies of the L.O.B.A. gave a pie social in the Orange Hall on Monday. A good programme was provided and lots of pie served.

Mrs. I. Pringle spent Wednesday in Tamworth with her sister, who is very sick.

Mrs. W. Yates and daughter, Lillian, left town on Tuesday morning after spending some time here.

Mrs. Stephen Yates and family motored to Tamworth on Sunday last.

The services in the Methodist Church were in the evening on Sunday.

Mr. Bert Bell is home with his mother here after spending the summer away.

Mr. Trueman Yates is on the sick list.

DESERONTO.

Large catches of fish are reported from the Bay of Quinte and several cars are shipped daily.

In the County of Hastings Ploughing Match held at Stirling on Wednesday, Mr. Wm. John, of the Tyendinaga Reserve won the first prize of a silver cup. Mr. Wm. Grant, also of the Reserve, won the second prize, $10, in the second class sweepstakes. There were many contestants present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ashworth and maids left Deseronto on Friday for Alymer, Que., and Mr. Allan Ashworth follows in a day or two.

On Wednesday last Mr. Suther, head of the Clapperton Glass Co., entertained Mr. Ashworth and family at a farewell banquet at the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. Wm. Rowson returned from Brockville Thursday evening, where she has been visiting her father, Mr. Joseph Rowledge. She was present when Mr. Rowledge started on his last trip as engineer for the Grand Trunk on the Napanee-Tamworth. This gentleman has just retired after fifty years service with the G.T.R., during which he has never had an accident.

Mr. John Mosier, who has been engaged during the summer on the G.T.R. railway north of Mr. Bancroft has returned to Deseronto for the winter.

VENNACHAR.

Farmers are well pleased with the recent heavy rains, as they have been a great benefit to the pastures, plowing and the filling of the wells.

Charles Amey, game inspector, Moscow, was here last week.

M. R. Reid, school inspector, is visiting the schools in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Irish have returned from a motor trip to the front country.

The friends of Archie Garrison, lost on Sunday, Oct. 28th, were joyously surprised to see him returning in company with his father, Chief Garrison and his brother, J. Garrison, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 31st, who were motoring from Toronto, on their way to join in the search of the woods and lake. Archie left Hamilton at noon on Tuesday, and was recognized by Clns. Both, Denbigh. Mr. Both had started to take the boy back when he was overtaken by Mr. Garrison, so while G. M. Bebee, the uncle with whom Archie had been living, and many neighbors were searching near Vennachar, the boy was covering the forty miles to Flinton. He started out in a boat, which had been afloat on the lake, and lost his bearings and kept on going until he landed at Flinton.

"POCOHONTAS"—What is it?

YARKER.

The teachers and scholars of Yarker Public School on Wednesday afternoon had a very enjoyable time together. It was like one big family. It was a Hallowe'en concert and a good program was rendered. The teachers treated the children to fine, big, luscious apples and pop corn.

Mrs. Manson Lee gave her Sunday school class a social time at her home last Saturday afternoon.

Quarterly services were held in Yarker Methodist church on Sunday at 7 p.m.

Mr. Yarker weigh scales have been overhauled and put in good repair.

D. Shibley and wife, of Harrowsmith, and Clare Amey and wife, of Sydenham, were recent callers at Mr. Sexsmith's.

Misses Helen and Jean Shibley, of Harrowsmith, spent the week-end at the home of their grandparents here.

Mark Burgess has sold his farm to Wilmot Oliver. Mr. Burgess intends to locate in Kingston.

The Alton family have moved to Brownville, N.Y.

Mrs. M. Foster has bought the residence of Clinton Richardson. Mr. Richardson having gone into business in Tamworth.

Buyers of Alberta coal are not very well impressed with it.

Plow Shares.

For all makes of plows. DAVY & ALLISON.

A "Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
Nov. 5th, 1923.

Council met in regular session, Mayor A. MacGregor in the chair; and Reeve Hambly and Councillors Paul, Hartman, Tustin and Huffman present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Niagara Falls General Hospital, stating that James Allan Babcock, of Napanee, was an inmate of that institution, and in due time the corporation would be billed for his maintenance.

The Clerk was instructed to reply.

A communication was read from the Public Highways Department enclosing an account for $6.00 for stone supplied the Corporation.

A communication was read from Crown Attorney U. M. Wilson, certifying the bond of Mayor-Town Clerk and Assessor had finished their work as selectors of jurors, which were now on file in his office.

Owing to certain information which had been brought to the attention of the Council, it was deemed advisable to change the dates of Poultry Days in Napanee, November 29th and 30th.

Councillor Tustin reported that considerable was being done on the streets in the matter of cleaning up ditches, etc., preparatory to ready for winter. Also that the road on Water street was being repaired by the gang on Centre street west. Mr. Tustin also reported that the swing bridge on Centre street needed an inspection as he was of the opinion that the two end piers needed repairing.

Coun. Paul, on behalf of the Fire, Water and Light Committee, reported recommending that lights be placed as follows: Jim Dundas street, near J. Graham's garage; on East street, just south of Dundas street, near Mills' butcher shop; on Centre street, near P. Gleeson's coal office. Report adopted.

Also that the Market Committee were given instructions to put into shape the office at the market and plans for the use of the market clerk.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

Napanee & Western.....$	2 75
Napanee Waterworks Co.	1222 50
H. W. Kelly.....	2 35
H. W. Kelly.....	2 35
Highways Dept.....	6 40
Highways Dept.....	6 00
W. A. Grange.....	5 07
W. A. Grange.....	5 00
G. A. Cliff.....	5 00

MOSCOW.

A large class of ladies belonging to the Woman's Institute are attending the nursing course of lectures given by Miss Perry, at the home of Mrs. George Huffman. The course is helpful and appreciated by all.

Mrs. Eades and J. Foster are sporting new cars.

Mrs. E. L. VanLuven is visiting her son in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Nicholson were guests of her parents on Sunday last.

Miss Palmer has recovered from her recent illness.

A large crowd attended the sale of J. Master on Monday last.

The farmers have appreciated the recent rains very much.

A number of young people called on their friends on Hallowe'en.

CAMDEN EAST.

On Sunday afternoon last about four o'clock Mrs. Rikley, an aged resident of this village, mother of Mrs. George Rikley, passed away after an illness of several weeks. Her funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon last at 2 o'clock in the Anglican church, the service being conducted by the rector, Rev. W. Mr. Spence, where she was a lifelong member. Those left to mourn the loss of a loving mother are one son, Mr. Geo. Rikley, and four daughters, Mrs. Jean and Marjory at home; Marion, teaching in Ottawa, and Charles at Guelph Agricultural College. They were all able to attend the funeral of a loving grandmother. Her age was nearly 84 years. Her son was buried in the family plot beside her deceased husband, who died a few years ago.

The past week has been very fine weather and the recent rains have been much appreciated.

Mrs. Wm. Hanna, Napanee, spent two weeks with his sister, Mrs. Fred Snyder.

Mrs. Sherlock and Miss Emma McGregor spent several days at Bicknell's Corner East at the home of Mr. Delbert Sexsmith.

Mr. Palmer Peters, wife and son visited his mother, Mrs. Bardeau, Sunday evening last.

Mrs. John McGregor spent Sunday last with her mother, Mrs. John McDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Youmans and daughter, Miss Sarah Goodcook, spent Saturday last in Kingston.

Mr. R. W. Saul, of Peterboro, spent a few days last week with his wife and daughter in the village.

Mr. J. R. Glover, of Kingston, was a recent visitor in the village.

Mr. Jas. Lambert, wife and baby, Switzerville, spent Sunday last with his brother, Mr. John Lambert, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Switzer spent Sunday last in Napanee with friends.

Mr. Clifford Hannah and his parents, accompanied by Mrs. Dunn and son, motored to Madoc on Sunday last to spend the day with their daughter, Mrs. Andrews, and Mr. Andrews.

Stove Repairs.

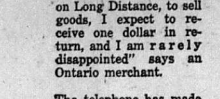
Order your stove repairs early and we can assure prompt delivery. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Not an Expense

"For every cent I spend on Long Distance, to sell goods, I expect to receive one dollar in return, and I am rarely disappointed" says an Ontario merchant.

The telephone has made success democratic. It is the creative force that enables business to rise superior to circumstances and competition, by creating opportunities.

Station-to-Station rates save about 20% and often give perfect satisfaction.



Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERITS YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Ont.

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.
Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.
Office Hours :—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone 307. 32-17

Dr. S. R. McCready, B.Sc.
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Rays a Specialty
170½ Front St. Belleville
Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
4tf

Bring your can for best Separator Oil—25c. a quart at WALLACE'S.

INSPECTION OF EGGS

On the St. Lawrence Farmers' Market, Toronto, one day recently a stall holder was requested by the Market Superintendent's assistant to take her eggs off the market. A Dominion Egg Inspector was present and he examined the eggs in question and found that of the eggs in her basket, those that were not spoiled were musty, and in his opinion, the eggs were at least a month old and had been kept during that time under unfavorable conditions.

The inspection of eggs on our public markets is in accordance with "Regulations respecting the Grading and Marking of Eggs," which became effective last July, administered by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The regulation covering the action reported provides for every case or container of eggs that is exposed, displayed or offered for sale direct to consumers in a public place or manner to be marked with the name of the class and grade of eggs in the container. A further regulation provides that when such markings are used, the quality and weight of the eggs must be equal to or better than the class and grade stated.

Progress is being made in the administration of these regulations which if carried out in their entirety, provide protection for producer, distributor and consumer. Last week in the central section of the lower St. Lawrence market, all the eggs were graded by an inspector. He reported that on the whole the eggs were good and outside of the case instanced above, only one lot of "Firsts" was found, the balance being "Specials" and "Extras." Since the regulations have been enforced on this market, an occasional farmer will arrive without labels and make excuses for not having them. In every instance, however, the sale of the eggs in question is stopped until they have been graded and labelled. Last week the Market Superintendent provided pink cards with the grade name "Specials" printed on, and white cards with the name "Extras." Those with the white cards looked with envious eyes on those with the pink, and it was interesting to note that consumers buying on the market were showing a keen interest in the matter of grading, and were intent upon buying eggs from baskets marked with the pink cards bearing the word "Specials."

In several cities throughout the Dominion, eggs are now being sold on grade on the public market and the co-operation of the market authorities have assisted the federal officers and have provided the facilities for the grading of the eggs on the market.

HOW CAN FARMERS DETERMINE THE BEST VARIETY TO GROW

The Experimental Farms throughout Canada may be relied upon to give valuable advice with regard to the most promising variety of grain to grow in the district or province in which a given farm is located.

The districts in Canada, however, are so large that only general information regarding the suitability of a variety for a given district can be given by an experimental farm. This is especially true when a farmer has peculiar conditions on his farm. It then becomes imparative that he make a further test under his own conditions in order to determine the sort which suits those conditions most satisfactorily.

It often happens that some physical peculiarity of the district presents a problem that does not arise in a place four or five miles away. Rust may be bad in a small area; new land may be coming under cultivation that may be hard to get varieties with sufficient strength of straw on heavy, wet, peaty soil. All these are local problems that the individual can solve for himself in the following way: Write the nearest experimental farm and obtain information as to what varieties are likely to be most suitable; then purchase a pure sample of each of these. A greater quantity, however, would be better. Five pounds is sufficient to sow one run of seeder about 18 to 20 rods long. If it is intended to seed down grass and clover with the grain, it is best to block the outside spout on each end of the grain drill and drive so that the wheel follows the second drill mark instead of the first, as is normally the case. In this way the seeder will cover all the ground with grass seed and leave a 14 inch path between the varieties which are seeded.

During the growing period, observations should be made as to the behaviour of the varities under test, so that by harvest time a fair idea may be obtained as to which variety appears to suit local conditions best. If considered necessary, in order to be sure of the yield, a few plots from 5 to 10 are recommended—each one rod long, may be cut out of chosen rows and the heads of the heads obtained from these strips may then be threshed by hand and the grain weighed. The weight of grain so obtained from one plot may be compared with that from another as further evidence of the relative yielding of the sorts tested. It does not take long to cut the heads from a strip one rod long, nor does it take long to thresh, and little or no trouble involved, one is able to determine what variety is most likely to give best results under the conditions considered.

The experimental farms are always willing to give advice and whenever possible to cooperate in solving local variety problems. Do not hesitate to write to the nearest Dominion Experimental Farm when you need advice on a variety for your district.

J. C. CARL FRASER,
Cerealist.

Weather Stripping.

Have your doors and windows effectually protected for the winter. Purchase the weather stripping at DAVY & ALLISON'S and do the work yourself.

CAPT. ROBINSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT

Just to hand is the official report of Captain S. Robinson, R.N.R., commander of the Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of Australia, on the Japanese earthquake, the fire and the subsequent relief operations, in all of which Capt. Robinson, his officers and crew played a part which has made them and their ship famous throughout the world. The report deals with the disaster from the moment of the first shock, on Saturday, September 1st, till the ship left Yokohama on her return voyage to Vancouver on Wednesday, September 12th, and is more thrilling than any fiction or narrative of wild adventure at sea.

The manner in which Captain Robinson dealt with the various dangerous situations which press ed upon his ship in rapid succession, first through fire on the wharf to which she was moored, then through oil blazing to a height of 200 feet all round the vessel, and finally manouvered his partially disabled charge to a place of safety outside the harbour, though full of the great seething waves, the reader filled with admiration, and the particulars of the innumerable steps afterwards taken to aid the refugees add to this feeling. The many general details the report contains makes it a most valuable contribution to the historical records of the castrophe.

One may subscribe heartily to the tribute paid Captain Robinson and those under him by various committees in letters appended to their report. The American Relief Committee states that "We know that the lives of all on board the ship during the first few days were constantly in the hands of you, your officers and crew. It was your able, skilful and courageous handling of the many critical situations that saved us all.....and the kindly, courteous and efficient manner in which you cared for the refugees, regardless of condition, nationality, or color, was marvellous." The British refugees and passengers subscribe to these sentiments and add that "the traditions of the British Mercantile Marine Service have been maintained."

Copies of the report, tastefully printed, are available free of charge on application at the C.P.R., Windsor Street offices, Montreal.

OUR MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE LAWS

Dr. J. G. Shearer

The widowed mother left penniless with small children on her hands for care and support constitutes an all too common type of domestic tragedy and an outlook grave enough to test sorely the bravest woman's heart. Until recent years the only alternatives open to her were to accept, or to endeavor to be both breadwinner and mother in one. Some succeeded. Some reached physical, mental or moral shipwreck. Many others found their children, necessarily unmothered during their mother's absence at work, getting into bad company, bad habits and becoming violators of law and candidates for the juvenile court, the industrial school, the reformatory and even the prison and penitentiary. This is tragedy for the mother and the children. It is also consummate folly for the community, the province and the nation. To provide for a delinquent is vastly more than to provide for the same child as a dependent properly mothered and cared for.

Hence in recent years many provinces have accepted the view that such children are their wards and should be cared for as such, that the mother is ordinarily the best person to care for these wards and that it pays to relieve the mother of the dreaded of breadwinner, setting her free to give all her time to her natural function as mother of citizen children for the province and for God.

British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, therefore have enacted Mothers' Allowance laws to provide the necessaries of life—even luxuries—for these dependent widowed mothers and their dependent children.

There at last report 6,500 mothers, and 22,000 children on the beneficiary lists of these provinces at an aggregate cost of $3,000,000 per year. Quebec and the Maratime Provinces have not as yet made similar provision, and dependent widows and children in these provinces in consequence are left to their own resources, to sink or swim.

Those eligible are women left dependent whose husbands are dead or permanently disabled in body or mind. In Saskatchewan widows only, in Ontario deserted wives or any other women deemed by the commissioners properly included are eligible. Allowmounts granted vary in different Provinces. For example in 1922 the average grant per year per family was :

In British Columbia, $562.00.
In Manitoba, $360.00.
In Saskatchewan, $275.00.

We have not the figures for Alberta and Ontario.

In British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan the Act is administered by the Superintendent of Neglected Children ; in Ontario and Manitoba by a commission, whose members serve without remuneration.

These marked variations in the laws suggest the desirability of a careful comparative study of these laws and their outworking that might set the undertaken by the Child Welfare Council of Canada or some similarly equipped body.

But there is no room for question as to the wisdom and desirability of such a method of dealing with a very serious social problem. It is worth while from the viewpoint of the children, the mothers and the province or nation. The financial and national loss averted is great. The personal and domestic tragedy averted is incalculable. The young lives saved from wreck and ruin are of inestimable value in the sight of God and man.

Here and There

The season for moose hunting opened in New Brunswick October 1st, and the chief game warden expects one of the best seasons in the history of the province. Game is reported plentiful in all sections.

The drydock at St. John, New Brunswick, is now an accomplished work. It was opened October 29th. The largest drydock in North America, it is capable of accommodating the largest ships of the British Navy.

Speaking in London, England, on October 19th, Sir Lomer Gouin, Canadian Minister of Justice, stated that Canada's exports per capita were three times more than those of the United States and her imports per capita four times more. The British Empire was Canada's second best customer.

There are more telephones in Canada per 100 population than in any other country except the United States. This is shown in a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in which the proportion of telephone users per 100 population is set at 10.53.

A dispatch from London states that a number of cattle from the Prince of Wales' ranch was included in a large consignment of Canadian cattle which reached Cardiff recently. There appeared to be a keen demand for the consignment and 150 head were despatched to Norfolk farmers by special train.

Members of the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada, at the closing session of their Toronto convention, pledged subscriptions totalling $10,000 towards the launching of a permanent institute of baking, in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. It is expected that the school will be opened early in 1924.

Canadian Pacific Railway figures show remarkable increases in the shipment of grain for the ten weeks' days preceding and including October 18th, this year, as compared with 1922. During the ten days there were loaded for shipment over the whole system a total of 16,195 cars, at the rate of 2,250,000 bushels a day, in comparison with 12,000 cars at 1,763,000 bushels a day last year.

It is expected that by the end of the present month track-laying on the branch of the Canadian Pacific running from Kipawa to the Government dam on the De Quince River, a distance of 69 miles, with a spur from Gaboury to Ville Marie, a distance of 8 miles, will be completed and that by the end of November the whole line will be ready for operation.

A system of education by mail, for those who live in remote rural districts out of reach of rural schools is being prepared by Hon. Perron Baker, Minister of Education for Alberta, to go into effect this month. The working plan has already been drawn up to run through the winter months, and the school year, which is expected to begin on or 29 lessons will be given in the case of each applicant for the service.

Of 526 girls brought to Saskatchewan from the British Isles from 1920 to June 15, 1923, only six have returned overseas, and of the sum of $45,411.55 advanced to the girls on account of $42,850.00 had been repaid up to June 16th, 400 having repaid their loan in full and the balance of 126 paying all but the sum of $2,430.57. The girls came to Canada to positions as household workers.

Very Faint.

At one time T. DeWitt Talfmage, the famous New York pulpit orator, was delivering a series of addresses in London when, one day, a silly woman had thrown a gingernut at Mr. Gladstone and cut the Grand Old Man's eye, relates Arthur Porritt, in his book, "The Talk I Have Remember." Talmadge was furious at the outrage, and in his sermon declared that before the sun went down on London, the dastardly demolition of the vile deed would verberate across the Atlantic. "I watched the cables coming to-day under," says Mr. Porritt, who is prominent as an editor in the English religious world, "but the verberation did not come. Indeed, the next New York Herald had came to hand with a single-line note on the incident—as usual, Gladstone takes the cake."

Ban Chickens.

A form of tyranny seems to be manifesting itself in some English counties over the poorer class of cottagers, who usually keep poultry. They are ceasing to do so because the crowing of the cockerel is said to be a nuisance to better-class neighbors, who complain. There have been cases where visits by local inspectors have ended in the cottagers getting notices to abate the "nuisance" form of persecution that they have ceased to keep poultry altogether. Townspeople, who have gone to live in the country and these "nerves" are not attuned to nature's sounds, are the chief complainers.

Premier a Smoking Celebrity.

Mr. Baldwin, the British Premier, has got the public eye by his photographs in old clothes and a pipe in his mouth. It gives him a personality like Gladstone and his tree-chopping. Now London shops have windowsful of new briars, all modelled on Mr. Baldwin's favorite pattern and named after him.

Very Odd!

Proud Citizen: "So you've been visiting our schools, eh? Splendid, aren't they? Magnificent discipline, superb buildings, beautiful furnishings. By the way, I want to ask you what was the first thing that struck you on entering the boys' department."

Visitor (truthfully): "A pea from a peashooter."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CANADA'S UNIQUE CITY

WHERE MOVING DWELLER TAKES HIS HOME WITH HIM.

Dominion's Only Floating City Has Attained Age of Seventeen Years —Stands at Foot of Sharp Slope In Waters of the Inland Passage of the Pacific Ocean Where Flowers Grow Among Fish.

Although it has now attained the honorable age of seventeen years, Canada's most unique town still remains comparatively unknown to nearly all but those people dwelling in the nearby region, says a British Columbian writer.

It is the Dominion's only floating city, and one of the last remaining spots on this continent that is rich in the romance of the real frontier.

This little Venice is named Simoon City, and a letter addressed thus will reach the place.

It stands at the foot of a sharp mountain slope in the waters of the Inland Passage of the Pacific Ocean on British Columbia's coast line. During the major portion of the year it contains eight buildings. Sometimes this is doubled when people from outlying districts come to town, for this is a land quite uncommon, and when a man visits he usually brings his house with him.

For a comprehension of how Simoon City came into existence an explanation of the country in the vicinity and the occupations of the scattered dwellers is necessary. The coast of British Columbia in this region is marked by long inlets, sounds and arms where the mountains' sides sheer very sharply to the water, mostly heavily clothed with merchantable fir, cedar, and hemlock.

In most of these places there is no suitable shore permitting the building of a home, and the water is so deep as to deny anchorage. To overcome this the men dwelling in the land live on float houses. The floats are usually built of huge cedar logs, which are very buoyant; the houses are made from "shake" (rough boards cut from cedar with a froe, which are about three times as long as a shingle).

The population of the region consists mainly of hand loggers. These men cut down the trees on the very steep mountain sides where ordinary lumbering operations with donkey engines are impossible. The logs are then shot into the water by means of long sluices, or crude by the force of gravitation down the mountain side.

When a logger has cut all the timber on the concession he has purchased from the crown, he goes to another, often considerable distance away, and builds a floating house to such a man saves time and labor. Even where the shore offered opportunity to build on land, the men prefer their floating homes.

When a man desires to move, he gets into a rowboat and tows the float to the new anchorage, fastening the boat by a rope to some trees on the shore. In recent times a large number of the owners of such dwellings have become possessed of power boats. This makes travelling easier and quicker, and some of them even move their homes merely to go deer hunting.

The method of killing deer for food (the average hand logger kills only four deer in a year) is unique and very sparingly followed in some cases by certain of these men is so unique as to be worth telling about.

The hunter tows his home to a place near where the animals are numerous. His dog is then sent ashore alone into the woods. The canines are exceedingly intelligent. Presently one starts a deer, and the pursued animal, following its instinct, heads for the water to escape.

The main aim of the dog is to bring the deer out near the float house.

In many cases a clever dog does succeed in driving the deer into the sea so close that the man can shoot it without moving off his doorstep. He then cleans it and takes it home, wasts away, saving tramping through the woods and the other labor attendant on getting the meat home. While this method is not approved of, it is not uncommon, and continues in spite of the fact it is contrary to the game law.

Some seventeen years ago a man with a business turn of mind saw the possibilities of a store in this region. So he moved one up in a big float house tied to the steep side of Simoon Sound. He did a flourishing business from the very first, and has done so ever since. Soon a post office was added. To-day the place has eight permanent buildings.

In slack logging seasons, the town is added to by many men coming in towing their houses. They tie up for a period of recreation and excitement in the city. On boat nights, which occur once weekly, Simoon City is a busy place, with its population swelled to treble a hundred to receive the news and parcels from the outside world.

Gathered in the city are loggers—bearded, great shouldered men. At times a few Indians add color or some Jap fishermen give an Oriental touch. Often the crew of a Government Survey boat is here during a few hours. In recent years the guests of great pleasure yachts have come to look for curios, and for these wonderful stretches of cruising waters are getting better known to wealthy Canadians and U. S. citizens.

Simoon City is not lacking in gratifying efforts. Old boats, Indian dugouts, or boxes, here and there bloom with flowers; in similar exhibited vessels small but greatly productive vegetable gardens flourish.

Simoon City's main attraction for the visitor is the Hotel de Wild—Montreal Herald and Weekly Star.

In making a pound of honey bees make approximately 2,700,000 visits.

"Mums" Began Life Early.

The Chinese philosopher, Confucius, who lived 500 years before Christ, mentions the chrysanthemum, and authorities tell us that there were noted growers of the flower in China, where it was known earlier than in Japan, before A.D. 400. There is no evidence of the existence of the flower in English gardens before 1846, although it may have been known in continental gardens before then, and it must be assumed that it was introduced into England about that time.

You Value Most What You Work to Keep

THE money you work for and save will mean more and more to you as you see the figures in your Bank-Book gradually mounting up. Open a Savings Account with us and keep depositing steadily.

If a letter is more convenient than a call, you can open and maintain an account with us by mail.

D. B. WHITE, Manager.
NAPANEE BRANCH.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established over 100 years

STUDENTS "RAG" WELLS.

Shows That American "Razz" Is Equivalent of English "Rag."

Rags, in the parlance of English university students, are not rags at all in the ordinary sense. If there were a glossary of English and American slang the American equivalent of rag probably would be razz.

The most concrete demonstration of the word occurred lately at Leeds, when H. G. Wells, the author, was subjected to a severe ragging by the students of the City of Leeds Training College. Mr. Wells went to the institution to deliver a lecture, and the first thing he knew one of the students, carrying a broom representing the wand of justice, accosted the author and declared:

"I arrest you in the name of the Crown and Anchor."

The amused chairman charged the suspect was "using an excessive number of dots with felonious intent" in his various books. Without a chance for appeal, Mr. Wells was dragged to the students' court, tried and summarily sentenced.

This was the sentence: "You must either transcribe your 'Outline of History' from Morse to Semaphore or work it out in cuneiform writing without the assistance of the Moabite stone and the Tel-el-Amarna tablets."

Mr. Wells, however, submitted to the ragging like a good sport, and in perfect cockney accent declared to the court that he could do the sentence "on me 'ead."

Ireland's Woman Saint.

Brigid, now many an Irish girl has been called by that name after Ireland's great woman saint. She is said to have been born of princely ancestry, and the year 451 is generally given as the time of her birth. Brigid is known to have been renowned for her beauty, but, refusing several offers of marriage, she determined to offer her life to God.

Under a large oak at a place thereafter called "Cill-Dara," or the cell of the oak, whence comes the modern name Kildare, she built herself a small oratory, and through the virtue of her life attracted other holy women to her company. Her friendship for St. Patrick is borne out by the testimony of the Book of Armagh, which declares that between the two great Irish saints "there was so great a friendship of charity that they had but one heart and one mind." In the ninth century, when the land was desolated by the Danes, the remains of St. Brigid were deposited in the same grave as those of St. Patrick, whose birthday is celebrated on the 17th of March. Later the two bodies were transferred to the cathedral in the same city.

British Ships Lead.

The number of ships and their net tonnage that passed through the Suez Canal in 1922 totalled 4,349 and 20,745,245 respectively. The receipts were $76,495,195 at the present rate of exchange.

The canal company's books for 1922, just balanced, show that vessels flying the German flag head the list, number 2,736, or 62 per cent., with a gross tonnage of 18,425,942. The Dutch were next with 455 vessels, or 5 per cent., their gross tonnage being 2,084,013. Third on the numerical list is Italy with 225 craft, or 5.2 per cent., with a gross tonnage of 1,189,355, but France, with 215 vessels, or 4.9 per cent., has the higher gross tonnage of 1,466,121. The German flag was borne by 149 vessels, or 3.4 per cent., with a gross tonnage of 1,021,424.

Grouse by Plane.

Shot at dawn on the Yorkshire moors, grouse appeared on the luncheon table at the Savoy Hotel, London, the same day. The grouse were fairly plentiful, and provided quick sport. An airplane was waiting to pick up the birds and carry them to London. One of the most remarkable men who is likely to lift gun to shoulder this season is the septuagenarian Marquess of Ripon, reputed to be incomparably the best game shot in the world. Between 1862 and 1913 he shot no fewer than 500,256 head of game. Last season, at 70 years of age, he was able to bag 420 grouse in a single day. His record year was 1893, when he shot 19,136 head. He learnt to shoot at the age of nine, in the days of the single-barrel flint-and-steel weapon, the only small gun then in existence.

Defies Rust!

There's one big point about "Toronto" Stable Equipment which makes me specially proud to sell it. It's the fact that the galvanizing thoroughly covers and completely coats both the inside and the outside of the steel tubing with pure zinc spelter. This "hot" process makes it absolutely rust-defying and proof against strong stable acids for the maximum period.

This is a mighty valuable feature. Let me explain some of the many others. Or get some of the interesting Toronto Literature.

SWITZER & SPENCER
NAPANEE, ONT.

TORONTO

A NATIONAL ASSET.

Canada Has Helium Resources Sufficient for Commercial Use

A line of commercial airships will be in operation in the United States within a few years, according to Dr. R. B. Moore of New York in an address at Montreal before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. As they will use helium instead of the inflammable hydrogen for lighting purposes, Dr. Moore dwelt upon the importance of that gas as a national asset. The United States Government is aware of its value, and a bill for the production of helium in the most efficient manner was introduced into Congress last week with the backing of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Interior. It also provided for Government control of helium resources in a manner similar to Government oil reserves. Dr. Moore, however, went further, and urged that, as the United States has the only large supply of helium in the world, outside of Canada, the exportation of it from that country should be forbidden.

Canada, as far as known, is the only other country which has helium resources sufficient for commercial purposes, and in view of airship developments in Britain this supply becomes an imperial as well as a national asset. The British Government has approved of the plan to make service between England and India possible by Commander Charles D. Burney, M.P., the inventor of the paravane during the war. These airships will be as large as the steamship Mauretania, and are expected to make the trip from London to Calcutta, with one stop at Cairo, in less than 100 hours. It is stated that Mr. Burney's bill provides for the transfer of the 262 ft. by 52 ft. gasolene line as a fuel and by putting an insulating layer of non-inflammable gas around the main bags. This insulating gas will be helium, unless a cheaper one can be found, and the gas in the main bags will be hydrogen."

It is obvious, however, that if helium can be obtained in sufficient quantities at a reasonable price it would be preferred to hydrogen throughout the airship. If Commander Burney's proposal succeeds, a market will be opened at once for helium from Canada. Commenting upon it, the London Times says: "On all grounds the Government is, in our opinion, acting with true wisdom, in deciding to support the scheme of the experimental route to India. If it answers expectations it is bound, with the co-operation of the Dominions and the colonies, to be the forerunner of similar services all over the world." And so Canada's helium springs may become some day a service station to airships on Imperial routes.—Toronto Globe.

Sir Eric Drummond Is Head of the Secretariat Of League of Nations

The question is often asked who are the men running the League of Nations?

In the first place there is the permanent Secretariat, 300 strong. This Secretariat, under every day conditions, is the League. The annual Assembly of the League of Nations is its congress, the agency from which it gets its authority, but its secretariat supplies the administrative machinery and is the League between meetings of the Assembly.

The Secretariat is the creature of fifty-two nations. Among the 300 employes are representatives of some thirty nations. The idea of patronage, that member nations are entitled to their share of posts, is followed to a degree, though not slavishly.

France and England have the heaviest representation. The two official languages of the League are French and English, hence the selection of stenographers and clerks from those nationalities is deemed advisable.

Sir Eric Drummond is perhaps 45 years of age. He began life as a British civil servant twenty-five years ago. He was a clerk in the Foreign Office, and edged along until he had become the private secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Earl Grey. A competent private secretary, he was not affected by the rise and fall of governments.

When the League of Nations was set up, Sir Eric was placed at the head of it. He was not a statesman. Were an outstanding world statesman appointed to this post, it was figured, he would dominate the League, would force his opinions on it. It would attempt to develop it along lines that he personally deemed proper. The Secretariat that executed the mandate of the nations constituting it should be servant, not master.

Sir Eric chose the men who head the various sections under him. The League has about a dozen undertakings. For each of these a section is established. Clerks are assigned to the sections, experts where necessary.

There are three technical sections in the League—Health, Transit and Financial. The head of the financial section is a Britisher, Sir Eric Salter, who was an expert with the Reparation Commission. If he were asked to-morrow to prepare a plan for a Ruhr settlement, he would have most of the facts ready marshalled.

The health man is Dr. Ludwig Rajachman, a Pole, who speaks eight languages and was confined in a Russian prison during the war.

The head of the social section is a woman, Dame Rachel Crowdy, of England. Dame Rachel holds a position of highest rank of any woman in this great international game. She is the premier woman official of the world.

Many of the people in high posts with the League have had transatlantic experience. Dr. Inazo Nitobe, a Japanese by birth and nationality, who is the head of the section that looks toward intellectual co-operation among the nations of the world making is possible that each nation should have an opportunity to share the benefits of the intellectual work, scientific, educational and otherwise, of all the rest.

Even Gabriele Hanotaux, chief of the diplomatic section, who handles such trying tasks as that of governing the Sarre Basin and supervising the control of the free city of Danzig, is very good. Frenchman, and chief interpreter at the Peace Conference at Paris.

The most important men of the League are the special commissioners chosen for this job and that. Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the League Commissioner in the rehabilitation of Austria, is a Dutchman and has been burgomaster of Rotterdam.

The necessity arose of appointing a financial adviser to Albania, and again a Dutchman was appointed. J. D. Hunger has had thirty years of successful colonial experience.

Then there is Dr. Fridtjof Hansen of Norway, explorer of the northlands. He has repatriated for the League hundreds of thousands of Russian prisoners, and has worked out the scheme for aiding the refugees from Turkey by establishing them as farmers.

There is, however, in the League of Nations' scheme a place into which the dominant figures of the world fit. Every section of the League has its savoy consultant, the ablest men that the League can find.

The advisory commissions are august bodies. The commission of five that worked out the difficulties of Austria comprised Balfour of Great Britain, Bonotaux of France, Marquis Imperiali of Italy, Benes of Czechoslovakia, and Seipel of Austria.

Back of all of this is the annual assembly, which meets each autumn and is, in reality, a congress of the world. The representatives of fifty-two nations come together on a basis of equality. Here is Leon Bourgeois, ponderous grand old man of France. Here is Lord Balfour, who will play tennis each afternoon while in Geneva despite this seventy-odd years. He is a Conservative and runs directly counter to his cousin, Lord Robert Cecil, bald, bony-faced son of great Lord Salisbury, who clamors constantly for action, for striking afield.

Dr. Edward Benes, of Czechoslovakia, the master statesman of Eastern Europe, exercising a stupendous influence, speaks cautiously, for he is a prime minister, and when he speaks his Government speaks. Yonder comes Maharajah Jam Sahib, huge black, straight-haired East Indian, wearing his turban.

Pessimists try to annoy optimists and optimists annoy pessimists without trying to.

Rice Lake Gold District.

In the Rice Lake gold district much activity is being displayed by several companies. Two new mills will be erected as a result of visits which Pittsburg people have paid to the district this year, and the development of the two properties will be vigorously prosecuted.

S. H. Huselton, well known in Pittsburg, spent some time in the district in the summer, and Boyd H. Dodson passed through Winnipeg en route from the mining area to Pittsburg. Both of these visitors are directors of the Lake Superior Metals Co., which is operating the Gold Pan and the Pendennis.

"When Mr. Huselton got back to Pittsburg he told me that I would be satisfied when I saw the property, and I am more than satisfied," said Dodson. "We are now sending 100 pounds of ore from the Gold Pan and 100 pounds from the Pendennis to a reduction works. Our plan is to increase the capacity of the mill on the Gold Pan from 16 tons a day to a capacity of 50 tons a day."

The Lake Superior Metals Company is made up of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto people.

Farmers' Homes.

A survey of 307 typical Manitoba farms reported the annual convention of the United Farm Women of Canada, from that area, have consisted of seven rooms and contained a family of from three to four children. While 87 of the homes had baths and one-third of the total were heated with furnaces, eighty per cent. of the farms possessed automobiles. Only forty-eight per cent. were said to be without music of some kind, whilst from one to seventeen magazines and papers were taken in all of the 307 typical farms, eighty-five per cent. ran from three-quarters of a section to a quarter section and thirteen per cent. were from one section to one and a half sections. In eighty-eight per cent. of the cases the occupants of the farms and homes were complete owners.

British Peer a Moslem Lord Headley Journeyed To Sacred City of Mecca

London boasts a princely descendant of the Prophet Mahommed, who quit Constantinople at times to visit his Mayfair mansion and to mix in the best society, clad in immaculate Bond street clothes. The great city has his antithesis, too, an English nobleman of ancient family, who is a devout Mohammedan in religion, and who is one of the very few Western Europeans who have dared to set foot in that holiest of holies, the sacred city of Mecca. In fact he stayed as a honored guest where other men of his race would have been murdered by Moslem fanatics for presuming to desecrate the mysterious shrine of Islam, which lies in the burning Arabian desert.

He is a striking, striking, dressed English gentleman, this man who prostrated himself in prayer amid the turbaned and mantled hordes of the East. His name is Lord Headley, fifth peer of his line and holder of the Irish baronies of Allanson and Winn, as well as two of the oldest English baronetcies. This Moslem member of the House of Lords, who was cordially received as King Hussein's guest at Mecca, is a famous African and Oriental explorer, the late Sir Richard Burton was only able to visit the disguise as a dervish and at the risk of his life. Lord Headley many years a convert to Islam, rejoices in the Arab name of Saiffurahman Haidar, Muhilah Farid, and is one of the leaders of the Moslem community in England. He is a constant attendant at the weekly sections of the leading Mohammedan ecclesiastics in London and has been instrumental in raising a considerable sum of money for the erection of a mosque in Britain as a tribute to the memory of the Moslem soldiers who fought under the British flag in the great war.

Lord Headley, one of whose ancestors, George Wynn, according to Burke's Peerage, was by gods purveyor to Queen Elizabeth, and received a patent of arms from that haughty lady in 1604, is no mere learned and romantic scholar. The Marquis de Fontenoy avers in the Washington Post. In fact, he is not a particle like the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, who busied himself in his own park with due Moslem rites. No, Lord Headley is a practical man of affairs, president of the Society of Engineers and a recognised authority in that profession. He was a noted athlete at Harrow and won the middle and long distance running championships at Cambridge. He was also a frequent contributor to the London Field Review, the Outlook and other English weeklies during the war, and was strong for preparedness.

Lord Headley is a frequent visitor to the American Luncheon Club in London, and on one occasion during the war, in the presence of several Ministers of State, he created a sensation by urging the treating of 2,000 prominent Germans interned in England as hostages, and threatening death of ten of them for every Englishman or child killed by a bomb from a German Zeppelin or airplane. From a German Zeppelin or airplane. From a German Zeppelin or airplane. This Mohammedan Peer was likewise active in connection with the British secret service in hunting down German spies and dangerous aliens, spending night after night disguised as a laboring man in the worst districts of London and Liverpool. One morning at dawn he took he came to a small baker's shop in the east end of London, which was burning merrily. He helped extinguish the flames and rescued the profuse thanks of the baker, who claimed to be an Alsatian. Three weeks later he happened to find the same shop in flames again. Now on both nights there had been Zeppelin raids on London and on the second occasion the enemy had dropped a bomb only a couple of hundred yards from the great East London waterworks, which lay right beside the baker's shop. Investigation proved that the baker a German who had set his shop on fire to signal the Germans. The baker went to jail and presumably paid the penalty.

Besides being a Moslem, an engineer and a patriot, Lord Headley is promoter of an industrial process which proposes to try and recover some of the treasure from the countless ships which, during the centuries, have been wrecked on those treacherous reefs known as the Goodwin Sands.

Electrocution.

An electric massage chair at Barrogate, England, has a voltage of 10,000, with a gentle diffusion that brings out painless sparks from the body wherever the shampooer touches it. The electrocution system of the United States is a swift and blasting death; the Harrogate system, which gives no shock whatever, has a pleasant and invigorating effect on the system, as a tonic. It is not the power of the current which kills, but its concentration at a single point. The execution chair in New York is about 1,800. Of 17 fatal accidents in English workshops last year, one was by a 50 volt power, 4 by voltage of 9,500, five by a voltage of 250, two by 220, and one by 127.

French-Canadian Movie.

"Maria Chapdelaine," Louis Hemon's famous French-Canadian novel, which has attained great success as a literary work, has attracted the screen and at present a motion picture company is taking scenes of the fine country in Perribonka, where the facts related are said to have occurred. An American "Maria Chapdelaine" has been selected and the French-Canadian one and several of the residents of the village above mentioned, who are said to have been chosen for the parts, have taken part in the filming, which has been on for several days. The great attraction of the book has also brought two other motion picture companies to screen the picture.

A Record in Pig Litters.

What appears to be a record birth achievement for pigs of the Ottawa district was accomplished by a Yorkshire sow, owned by W. J. Hurdshire sow, owned by W. J. Hurdman's man, farmer, living near Hurdman's Bridge, Quebec, recently when it brought twenty-two pigs into the world. Not only has the sow this astounding record to its credit, but has its total since last September given birth to 58 pigs.

BRITISH EMPIRE FORESTRY.

Great Field of Opportunity in Dominions and Colonies.

During the week of the British Empire Forestry Conference in Ottawa, the first of a squadron of Canadian-built amphibian flying machines set out for forestry patrol work in the Canadian West. When the foresters of the British Empire meet again in conference, three years hence, it is possible that a well-organized aerial service will be available for them, to make a survey of the forest resources in that part of the Empire where they meet. An area of many of the whole of the forest resources of the Empire will doubtless be achieved within a very few years, even though, as Lord Lovat, chairman of the British Empire Forestry Conference, stated, one-third of the forests of the world are under the British flag. At the conference in Ottawa, there were foresters from the United Kingdom, India, Australia, British Columbia, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, West Africa, East Africa, Malay States, Ceylon, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, and the Irish Free State—the newest recruit to the mission of forest conservation and orderly development of forests.

While the importance of forestry in the British Isles is not being overlooked, attention to forest conservation is apparently in the dominions and colonies. During the tour of the foresters through Canada, they will see many thousands of miles of forest land where there is much elementary work to be done, involving surveying, mapping, land classification and estimating the timber resources.

The expansion of the pulp and paper industry is helping to direct public attention to the need of forest conservation and intensive forestry. The universities are beginning to make a great contribution to this fine work. British Columbia gives a four years' course in forestry, and other Canadian universities are also equipped to turn out technically trained men for the service. The profession of forestry appeals to the college man who is prepared to "rough it," who is happy in an outdoor occupation, and who can look after himself in the remote places. Many foresters have the spirit of civilization. The task of administering one-third of the forests of the world should furnish great opportunities for the service. Public interest is needed to assure adequate support to the foresters.

Gypsum Bed Discovered.

Report has been made to Hon. J. W. Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, of the discovery in New Ontario of gypsum. It appears to be one of the world's most important gypsum beds. The discovery was recently made by T. J. McDermot, prospector, at Sand River, and the location is on a small river tributary of the Moose river, 12 miles from the T. & N. O. extension railway, which runs between Coehrane and James Bay.

The deposit analyses 99.8 per cent. pure gypsum and the bed, so located, is a mile in length, lying on the river and extending inland for ten miles. This is said by experts to be one of the largest and beyond doubt one of the purest gypsum deposits in the world, as only rival is in Austria.

Gypsum in Ontario is not considered an ordinary mineral for administrative purposes, and the lease for this claim will be made by the Minister of Lands, the Department of Lands and Forests, instead of by the Department of Mines.

Hon. Mr. Lyons stated that every facility will be given Mr. McDermot that he might secure title to his find so that development may commence at the earliest possible date. Minister attaches importance to the discovery. Gypsum is used extensively in the manufacture of wallboards, plaster for building purposes, building tiles, wall boards for interior finishing and many similar purposes.

Ancient Indian Hut.

W. J. Wintemberg, Canadian archeologist, who is exploring a supposed site of the ancient tribe of Attawandaron Indians, north of London, Ont., has marked out what was supposed to be an ancient Indian hut. It was discovered after the spading out had been continued that from the floor a passageway 45 feet in length ran off to a burial ground. At the foot of the entrance two human skull bones, together with the skeleton of a child, were found.

Although the jawbones were broken in several places, the skeleton of the child was intact and appeared to be lying backwards in a doubled-up position. The bones and skeletons were not removed. Mr. Wintemberg intends to take photographs of the position in which they were found and examine the exact location in which the discovery was made. It is his belief that upon excavating deeper in the locality they will discover many skeletons. This will probably develop into one of the richest sites for archaeological study in Ontario.

Historical Burial Place.

The historic burial place of St. Peter's, at Thorold, Ont., is being emptied to comply with the requirements of the Welland Ship Canal. The bodies are being removed to a new piece of ground acquired by the Government, adjoining Lakeview Cemetery. About the year 1773—or 150 years ago—there was an old log church built on this spot by the German Lutherans. These were all United Empire Loyalists. In 1802 one Jacob Bill gave a deed of one acre of land containing five acres to be used forever as a burial ground. This land was adjoining the old German meeting-place. In the year 1824 a stone church named St. Peter's was erected on this newly acquired ground, and the Lutheran church wardens and congregation left the Lutheran denomination and joined the Church of England in a body, the Bishop of Quebec visiting Thorold for the first confirmation service.

Women's Work In U. S.

The latest census showed that no fewer than 211,969 women in the United States worked as farm laborers away from home, while 876,643 helped till home acres.

The Perfect Talker.

"I like a man who says the right thing at the right time."

"So do I, because he's a man who keeps his mouth shut when he has nothing to say."

A Chinese gentleman always sends a pair of geese to the lady of his choice, and they are looked upon as the emblems of conjugal fidelity.

MAKE GOOD IN CANADA

A LAND GROWING HARD CORN AND HARDY MEN.

Lloyd George's Description of Dominion —Some Thrilling Impressions of Conditions—Undaunted by Flood, Fire and Tempest—Rely Only on Strong Arms and Strong Hearts.

Mr. Lloyd George's description of Canada as "a land growing hard corn and hardy men" conjures up in the mind of people who know the life of its vast, fertile spaces some thrilling impressions of the conditions under which both corn and men are grown, writes Noel Inchcape in the Yorkshire Observer.

One does not know at which to marvel most—at the rashness, ignorance and optimism with which some men start undertakings of quite peculiar and complicated difficulty, or the determination with which, once they discover that they see the real nature of the tasks before them, they "hold down" their propositions until they turn them into success.

Since the war we have heard a little less about the decadence of the British race. Even now, however, there are many supercilious folks living in sheltered ease, falling into the habit of speaking and writing about the whole type of manhood the Empire needs, as though nothing but their combined exhortations could really keep the Empire "up to the scratch."

I should like to take a whole shipful of those people to Canada just now and put them in touch with the builder and farmer, the pioneer of the West. There they would get a tonic decidedly stronger than any they themselves could dispense.

They would meet men who seem undaunted by flood, fire, or tempest, just as they persist until they subdue the earth to their will and make their service, meet loss with redoubled energy, and turn failure to victorious gain. It is like the phrase they have got out there, "Full Supervisors who act for the Soldier Settlement Board say men are "battling with nature" in the same way as during war—and "peace hath her victories no less renowned."

Take this for victory. Two or three years ago in British Columbia there were strips of bush so dense that nowhere was there space enough for a single axe-man to work. Nature had run riot. To-day men who had the pluck to settle there have cleared holdings ranging in size from three or four acres, and have not only their cabins but substantial prospects of real homesteads and of expanding prosperity. They know how to work, and how to combine with their own strong arms. So far from bemoaning the part they have had to play in answering the challenge of nature, they are thankful for what they feel is life made spacious.

That is the average way of "battling with nature." Fell the timber and that little rude cabin; then the experimental cultivation; then the gradual adaptation of means to ends that look fairly sure, and the forging of links with markets; and, finally, the farmhouse worthy of woman's pride and joy.

"I have taken the average case first. Let me now take an epic that represents the most astounding things that can be told of the Great West. I have written of men undaunted by fire and flood and tempest. That was not merely the right language. I had wonderful facts in mind.

There is a man whose little place was burnt right out by a fire that swept like a prairie schooner. And he got the home together—his buildings, furniture, fences round his land and stock of implements. Things. Like fire came. Not a stick, not a growing thing was there left to him. I fancy thousands and thousands of men would have been utterly broken in spirit by a misfortune so devasting. But this men wasn't.

When the field supervisor went to see him after settling out the still smouldering fire on his "holding" and thinking not so very much about the future, after the first hard blow but a great deal about the fact that it had cleared a large area of bush for him. So he began again, and that land, fertilized by the ashes, set him on his feet by producing one of the grandest crops of roots ever seen in that land of big and startling things. What about that for "battling through"?

And what of this? Near Portage la Prairie is a married man with four children, and he owns an unimproved farm of eighty acres. The first winter he cut logs, hauled them three miles, sawed them, and built a house. Then there were three bad years—failure of crops, accidents, everything seeming to go wrong. But this settler was actually optimistic when 1922 began. He took more land and sowed it, received an additional loan from the Settlement Board, and got pigs and cows.

His farm is near a river, and at the crucial moment in his affairs the river flooded. His house soon stood four feet deep in flood water, and he had to swim all his stock across the river and to wade four miles for food. But if water could swamp his little farm nothing could submerge his spirit, and by fall he was in such a position that his success was shown to be a foregone conclusion.

I like the vision of these settlers in what they call "God's own country." It is a land where men draw their living from the soil, and the aspiration that no city man anywhere, and few "old Englanders," can hope to share—a land where they get into touch with the world in its elemental, the eternal forces of life, where "the call of the open" is both impulse and promise. Some people are unimpressed with the very fibre of men. But most of the men go on and on, greater and greater as they rise superior to circumstance, and full of a schemes which puts opportunity into their hands, which rewards them for effort and enterprise, and which gives a constant encouragement of self-counsel "Patience yet awhile."—Montreal Herald and Weekly Star.

Some Rights of Royalty.

King George has every right by statute to the head of every whale caught on the coasts of his kingdom. The tail is to go to the Queen, that her wardrobe shall be furnished with whale bone. The King is also entitled to every sturgeon brought to land in the United Kingdom, and should receive, too, every year from divers persons a tablecloth worth three shillings, two white doves, two white hares, a crapaudine, a pound of cumin seed, the horse and a halter, a pair of scarlet hose, and a silver needle from his tailor.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Understands Needs of Live Stock Men and Fruit Growers.

Hon. J. S. Martin, who is now Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, is the owner of a 200-acre farm at Port Dover, where he specializes as a breeder of Wyandottes. His knowledge of farming is not confined to poultry, for he has a clear understanding of the needs of live stock men and fruit growers.

Speaking particularly of the matter of marketing and distribution, the new Minister is in favor of a Government inquiry into the practices connected with selling. He has intimated that one of his first actions, as Minister of Agriculture, would be to ask for the appointment of such a commission. "We need better distribution," he said. "We need a new marketing system, and we need education. There is a lot of educational work to be done. The growers must be made to realize the value of grading, the value of a good pack, and the urgent need for fruits that will stand long-distance shipping. Many of the apples which will not be cleared up in a day, but their solution will come quicker than anticipated if the growers are educated to the necessity for prompt and drastic action."

Mr. Martin also expressed the opinion that the duties on fruit levied by the Federal Government in the matter of tariff revision. He felt that greater protection was needed by the Ontario farmers, who suffer from the surplus products of the United States dumped on the provincial markets. He was when the fruit grower should be in a position to realize profits on local grown stuff. It was his opinion that the growers should take a firmer up at once with the Federal Government and press for the protection which is so necessary if the industry is to thrive in the best possible manner.

Sights on the Great Prairie.

A wonderful sight is one of the gigantic fields of wheat to be seen in the great prairie farms of the Canadian West. It takes what looks like a whole herd of horses to draw it, and it is a matter of wonder, as you watch, to make a whole grain field for some of the habitants of older Canada. Straw is of little value out there. You see that by the stubble behind the reapers. If there is anything in a reputed discovery that paper of any kind will do for the making of straw we may see a change in that respect. But at present many of the machines employed almost resemble the "headers" employed in the wheat belt of the States which aim at gathering only the heads of the grain. Self-binding reapers have also been employed powerfully. Many of the grain raisers use gasoline motors instead of horses to draw their reapers. To that, from the sickle of Joseph's day, we have travelled in my own lifetime, and I hate to think that I am an old man when I see what amazing things should have taken such a start in ward improvement, all at once as it were, within the past hundred years. Steam, electricity, gas, mechanical inventions have changed the whole face of the earth within the memory of nearly every grey-headed man! How small figures so far look beyond before the last century came along!

Big Pulpwood Export.

Spurred by the talk of an embargo on pulpwood shipments from Canada, exporters of the raw material operating from the lake head have beaten all last year's figures so far this season, and are still working at high speed.

Before navigation opened, approximately sufficient pulpwood has been loaded for export from the harbors of Thunder Bay to keep a paper mill of 250 tons daily capacity operating for 240 days.

Approximately 30,000 cords of the paper-making material has been exported from this district during three months of May, June, July, August, and the first days of September. The value per cord is about $11 a cord in the booms in the waters of the bay. The value of the quantity of the commodity already exported is about $330,000, the amount paid to the producers.

Modern mills produce about 1,600 pounds of newsprint from one cord of wood. Figured accordingly there could be produced from the 30,000 cords of pulpwood 24,000 tons of newsprint in American mills.

Do You Smoke a Clay?

Nowadays Canadians are inclined to associate the container of tobacco with pictures of Pat and his shillelagh or with the foreigner who does most of Canada's pick and shovel work. The good old clay is not nearly so conspicuous nowadays as it was fifty years ago. But many a 1922 brier, cake of corn-husk and ornate meerschaums has a clay in his den and he will tell you that there is no sweeter smoke. Visitors to the manufacturers' display at the "Ex" at Toronto may have noticed an assortment of Scotch clay pipes, with the accent "allachrow." In addition to ornate heads of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Haig, the Prince of Wales and various others which the smoker may color a rich brown with his burning tobacco, are plain pipes and even case pipes. Excepting the metal ferrule they are entirely without, even the black gutta-percha seeming stems, and the manufacturer declares that he still has a good market in Canada.

Indians Travel In State.

Indians with baskets to sell have been a familiar sight on the streets of Napanee, Ont., says the Telescope. For many years the redmen and their squaws have come down from the Saugeen Reserve laden with their bundles of their wares. But times have changed. Recently a brave from Saugeen brought down a big stock of baskets, but he came in style in a Ford. The jitney was so stuck up with baskets that you could scarcely see the tin lizzie as it rattled along. But it carried more than half a dozen squaws could. The Indian looked happy, the new style of locomotion appealing more to his likes than toting the whole works on his shoulders. Verily, the world "do move."

A Large Sized Cod.

The largest cod ever landed at an east coast port was recently brought into Lockport, N.S., aboard schooner Jellicoe. They docked with the largest sized cod ever landed at that port, some weighing seventy pounds. On the three days trip the crew sharked over $150 out. Fishermen are making big hauls of herring.

Eccentricities of the Gulf Stream

When the Panama Canal was being built many dismal prophets predicted that the warm waters of the Gulf Stream would flow through the canal and leave the Eastern States and Northwestern Europe under Arctic conditions. Here is an authoritative statement by Jacques W. Redway, F.R.G.S., respecting the matter. Stories concerning the dreadful things which are to happen because of the eccentricities of the Gulf Stream come quite as regularly as epidemics of the influenza, but about thirty times as frequently. The influenza visits us only about once in a generation. The vagaries of the Gulf Stream are rehearsed every summer. In order to understand what may be the changes in warm ocean currents and their connection with the weather, one would better begin with first principles, namely, the Equatorial Current.

In equatorial regions a steady wind blows from the east-northeast and southeast in different latitudes, but always from the east. The great friction of this great wind belt in the course of years multiplied by tens of thousands has finally dragged westward the mighty body of water, the reaction to-set in motion a feeble current, 1,000 miles or more in width, but very deep, known as the Equatorial Current is the greatest of all ocean currents. There are other factors involved in the formation of ocean currents, such as the differences in temperature, differences in specific gravity — for salt water is specifically heavier than fresh water — and the earth's rotation, but the factor chiefly to be considered is the direction of the wind.

The Equatorial American continent projects a fairly sharp angle against the Equatorial Current, splitting it squarely in two, turning one part into the Caribbean and the other in a northerly direction. The latter finally becomes the Gulf Stream.

As it issues from the Gulf Stream has not nearly the extent with which common opinion credits it. The waters which form it gather rather slowly, but gradually through the Santaren Channel and Florida Strait. At this locality they become the Gulf Stream. Years ago, common tradition had it that the Gulf Stream made a complete circuit of the Gulf of Mexico, and hence the name. As a matter of fact, the Gulf Stream water is drawn out of the Gulf by a process akin to that of aspiration, but it is not Stream water; it differs therefrom in temperature, color and salinity.

In extent one may safely assume that the Gulf Stream begins in Florida Straits, and is bounded by-between Miami and islands lying eastward—one of which is Bimini, with a stream not associated with the Gulf Stream proper. It starts in the current with a maximum velocity between five and six knots, and a minimum of about three knots. This is the Gulf Stream proper. As the bottom and sweeps the ooze therefrom as far north as Cape Hatteras.

Off Cape Hatteras is a point where the 2,000 fathom curve is nearest the coast, the velocity rarely exceeds one and one-quarter knots. Thence northward the velocity gradually decrease until, at the southern limit of Grand Banks, off the Newfoundland coast, it is only 25 feet and it becomes merely a wind drift.

The velocity of the Gulf Stream along the Florida coast varies with the seasons, and even with the phases of the moon; that is, the variations are both seasonal and monthly.

The Gulf Stream is much saltier than the cold water which forms its banks. Off the Florida coast its waters show a strong color contrast in comparison with the surface waters. Between the Gulf Stream and the coast is a cold water counter-current setting in a direction which small southbound craft frequently use to flow to gain a knot or two in speed. Off Cape Hatteras an adverse undercurrent appears occasionally on the surface, meeting the Gulf Stream and throwing the surface into the rips which navigators have named rather aptly "Little Hell."

Winds may, and frequently do, disturb the surface waters of the Gulf Stream, and a moderate wind may accelerate the flow; an adverse wind may not only retard it, but scatter the surface waters to the one side or the other. A southwest wind or a strong easterly wind many times has blown warm surface water out of the course of the Gulf Stream and has lodged it against the coast.

The Gulf Stream has much to do with the economies of the commerce of Western Europe, but slightly little to do, with its climate except in an indirect way. Its flow does not reach within two thousand miles of any part of Europe. But it does carry an enormous volume of warm water into the region of westerly winds, and these same winds drag the warm water into every nook and cranny of the west coast.

The mild climate of Western Europe has practically no relation to the Gulf Stream. The prevailing winds of western Europe are from the west and southwest. They are moist winds and therefore warm. Chilled by their intrusion into northerly latitudes they drop their moisture in the form of rain or of snow, even before reaching the coast. But for every pound of water condensed from the air, enough latent heat is set free to warm about half a ton of water to raise it one degree in temperature.

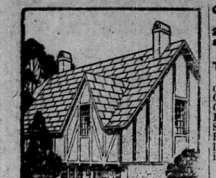
This enormous amount of heat is practically locked up in low latitudes, transferred to high latitudes and there set free. And even were the Gulf Stream to be put out of existence altogether, the effects would not be anywhere near so great. Berged describes. There might not be as much warm drift, but the climate of Western Europe would not be materially different from that of British Columbia. Possibly there might be more ice in the harbors.

Nest of Confetti.

A lady writes from Boscombe, Eng., to "Bird Notes and News": "I wish you could have seen a chaffinch's nest that was built in my garden shed. He was built near the railway station, and a cat had pulled it down. We thought at first it had the usual lichen and moss on the outside, but closer examination showed the lichen to be white confetti, with jagged edges, and moss that was the green bast used to tie up flowers, all woven in and wrinkled up to resemble moss. There had evidently been a wedding party at the station."

The New Empire Cafe
OPPOSITE CAMPBELL HOUSE
THE POPULAR EATING PLACE
First-Class Service. Excellent Cuisine.
Ice Cream Parlor newly opened.
Fresh Fruit and Candies.
Everything neat and clean.
Open 6.30 to 1.30. Sunday, 8.00 to 1.30
GEO. CHOW, Manager.

Willard Storage Batteries
For all Cars
USED ON THE BEST MAKES
Ford Batteries, $20 and up
Graham's = Garage
Willard Service Station
DUNDAS ST., E. 'PHONE 218.



Big Value in Shingles

We strongly recommend Everlastic "Giant" Shingles for long service, fire-protection and handsome appearance. Made of extra-heavy sheet-roofing, mineral-surfaced in fadeless red, green or blue-black, they are the highest development in prepared roofings. Let us show them to you.

D. B. WILSON
'Phone 138
Napanee, Ont.

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Parlors and Office :
Dundas St., Napanee

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

We succeed Ming & Hamby, who will assist us for a time.

F. C. MARTIN & SON.

24-6m

INSURANCE !

Should a fire occur in your home how much would your loss be? While it would be impossible to replace some things an insurance policy will help a lot in re-establishing your home or re-building your barn.

Consult

HARSHAW & SON
AGENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.
NAPANEE, ONT.

"Western" Ammunition.

Discriminating shooters are demanding this popular ammunition. Western Field and Western Super X now in stock. Try them. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

---

Grace Church Bazaar.

Will be held on Friday, Nov. 23rd. Full particulars in a later announcement.

The Market Grocery.

The largest number of loaves of the finest bread is made from Ogilvies Royal Household Flour. Ogilvies Rolled Oats, Graham Flour and Wheat Granules. Staple and fancy groceries. Oils, Roquefort, Royal Cream and local Cheese. The highest grade in Teas and Coffee.

THOMPSON BROS.

Accident Near Yarker.

Mr. Furrs and three other occupants of his buggy had narrow escapes from at least injury when they were thrown out of the vehicle when a motorist collided with it on the road between Yarker and Colebrook, the shock instantly killing the horse attached to the buggy. The motorist was confused by some boys riding their bicycles from one side of the road to the other and apparently did not see the approaching buggy till his auto struck the horse. The occupants of the buggy were thrown out on top of the horse.

At H. W. Kelly's you can get all kinds of plants for bedding, also we take orders for funeral wreaths. 23-tf

---

Herbageum

The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic

in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages

35c. and 65c. each

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS
Dundas St. 'Phone 78.

Notice

The Subscribers of

Perry Telephone System

will please call at the office for

New Directory.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
24-tf

WHERE SLEEP YOUR LOVED ONES

There let us place over their quiet forms one of our artistic and expressive monuments, which will be forever a real monument to their well loved characters and to you who cherish them. The cost will be forgotten in the majesty of the memorial.

WM. HOWITT, - NAPANEE

Wait Till You See THE CHAMPION IT'S A KNOCKOUT

The Only Versatile Car

PAUL'S GARAGE, NAPANEE, ONTARIO

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

THANKSGIVING SUNDAY.

10.30 a.m.—Public Worship. "The Sin of the Ingrate."

7 p.m.—"Thanksgiving—Sometime Difficult, Never Impossible."

9.30—Class meeting.

11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.

Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—Midweek Prayer and Praise service.

Keep Nov. 15th clear for the Mission Circle concert.

Annual Bazaar.

The Church Woman's Guild of St. Mary Magdalene's Church will hold their annual bazaar on Thursday afternoon and evening, Dec. 6th. Remember the date.

Save the Surface.

By using high grade paints, best boiled oil, turpentine, glass and putty. Our paints have an enviable reputation. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Play !

"Mrs. Briggs of the Poultry Yard," a Comedy in three acts, in Grace Church S. S., Nov. 15th, at 8 o'clock. Everybody come. Admission, 35c., and 20c. 49-a

---

Get Your Piano Tuned.

Chas. Scarlett, piano tuner, is in Napanee this week. Leave orders with Prof. Baird, R. B. Allen, Harry VanLuven or at Paisley House.

Radio Concert.

Mr. E. F. Smith, Napanee, will give a radio concert in aid of Empey Hill Methodist Church, at Lonsdale, on Thursday, Nov. 8th, at 7.30 p.m. Good programme. Admission 35 cents, children 20c.

Dance at Centreville.

A dance will be held in the town hall, Centreville, on Friday evening, November 16th. Walters' 4-Piece Orchestra in attendance. Lunch served at 12 o'clock. Admittance, $1.00 per couple. Committee :—Messrs. W. Lochead, Byron Perry, Bert. McGill. 49-b

---

Stupendous Value.

Publishers generally are aghast at the enormous value given by the publishers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal. Every subscriber gets during the year the equal in volume of 52 large books of 288 pages each and such expenditure as it makes for the best writers on all subjects is a marvel, and its gift of a beautiful premium to each subscriber is the talk off the country.

"POCOHONTAS"—What is it ?

Well Known at Roblin.

Wellington, Oct. 26.—Rev. Erastus Seth Howard passed away this morning. Deceased was in his 91st year, and was superannuated after 55 years in the Methodist ministry in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. His wife survives and three sons, D. H. Howard and Judge E. E. Howard, of Montreal, and John A. Howard, of Lowell, Mass., and four daughters, Mrs. (Rev.) Rufus Garratt, Demorestville; Mrs. H. E. Fry, Moncton, N.B.; Miss Mary Howard, Wellington, and Mrs. Layhew. Deceased was well known and highly respected in the vicinity of Roblin, having resided with his daughter during the pastorate of Rev. R. Garratt, at Roblin a few years ago.

Hallowe'en Party.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Empey on Thursday evening last was the scene of another of those pleasant social evenings indulged in by the "Helping Hand Bible Class" of Grace Methodist Church. The event took the form of a masquerade party, and many and varied were the disguises worn by those attending. The costumes adopted by the men were generally of a comical nature and provided no end of amusement, while the ladies followed out more the idea of the artistic and beautiful, and there were some very fine and puzzling disguises in evidence. The home was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The programme of the evening was of a hallowe'en nature and was much enjoyed. At the conclusion of the program light refreshments were served and the party broke up about twelve o'clock, all voting Mr. and Mrs. Empey jolly hosts indeed. There were about fifty present.

Re-Organized.

The Napanee Musical and Literary Club has been re-organized for the season of 1923-24 which promises to be one of the most successful in its history. An ambitious programme of eight entertainments has been planned. These will consist of one or more plays; and musical and literary numbers from local and outside talent. That Napanee has won the enviable reputation of being a music-loving town is largely owing to the efforts of the Club, its objects are to encourage and develop the musical talent of the town and to provide entertainments of a high order to its members. Owing to the excellent management of its finances the Club is now out of debt and the executive feel justified in endeavoring to produce eight entertainments this season for the sum of one dollar. There is a mistaken idea abroad that the membership is restricted to women. This is not the case and the men are invited and expected to join and enjoy the good programs provided. The next entertainment will be on November 15th, and will consist of a play to be put on by the members of Faculty players of Queen's University. It is hoped that they will be greeted with a full house, and that scores of citizens will join the Club on or before that date.

Cold Weather.

Is rapidly approaching. We are prepared to handle your furnace or stove job now, so that you will have everything ready for the cold weather. DAVY & ALLISON.

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and longer wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.

11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.

Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.

Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.

The services will be conducted by Rev. Canon Armstrong.

ADOLPHUSTOWN METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. H. B. Neal, Pastor.

Hayburn Anniversary Services, Sunday and Monday, Nov. 11th and 12th, Rev. John F. Mears will preach at 11 and 7.30.

Monday, Nov. 12th, Pie Social and Lecture by Rev. Mears, "Jean Valjean."

Notice.

Taxes for the Township of Ernesttown may be paid at the Standard Bank, Napanee, Camden East or Newburgh, or at the Royal Bank, Odessa, or Bath. All taxes must be paid by Dec. 1st, 1923.

A. E. DAWSON,
49-d-p Collector.

Armistice.

The "L.E.E." Chapter, I.O.D.E., will hold its annual Commemoration of Armistice Day at Neely's Lounge, Napanee, on Saturday, Nov. 10th. Afternoon tea will be served from 3 to 6 o'clock, 25 cents. There will also be a cooked food table, reasonable prices. All members are asked to kindly send or bring their donations of cooked food to Neely's store early on the afternoon of the 10th inst., excepting those assisting the Convenor of the Tea. Everyone is very cordially invited, as well as all out-of-town friends and members.

Court of Assize.

Will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Mastin. The following cases are entered for trial ;

Pringle vs. Armitage—An action brought by Ezra Pringle against Fred H. Armitage, on a promissory note for $2098.70. W. B. German for plaintiff, J. E. Madden for defendant.

Tryon vs. Lamb—An action brought by Nellie Tryon, who sues by her legal guardian and next friend, the Children's Aid Society of L. & A., against Wm. Lamb, to declare and adjudge that a valid marriage was not effected or entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant and to have the same declared null and void. The girl in question was under 14 years of age when married. Herrington, Warner & Grange for plaintiff, no one for defendant.

Mulroney vs. Armitage—An action brought by M. S. Mulroney of the Township of Hungerford, against Fred Armitage for the sum of $1020.85 upon a cheque given by defendant to plaintiff. Herrington, Warner & Grange for plaintiff, J. E. Madden for defendant. All cases are non-jury.

Investing for the Family.

Abraham Lincoln humorously said of a poor neighbor's assets, "He has a wife and two children, which I should think were worth thirty thousand dollars to any man." The family is the greatest wealth of every member of it —the first concern of the individual or of society. It is a golden investment and needs the same protection and care that any investment requires. One of its best safeguards is good reading ; one of the things that puts it in jeopardy is bad reading. The Youth's Companion has always been, in the matter of supplying good reading, what a United States bond is to the investor. Its principle is guaranteed, and its interest is paid with every issue. Try this investment for your family.

The 52 issues of 1924 will be crowded with serial stories, short stories, editorials, poetry, facts and fun. Subscribe now and receive :

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues in 1924.
2. All the remaining issues of 1923.
3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1924. All for $2.50.
4. Or include McCall's Magazine, the monthly authority on fashions. Both publications, only $3.00.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions received at this office.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

Thanksgiving services :

10.30 a.m.—Morning worship, 11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening Service, Subject "The Grace of Gratitude."

Organ recital and song service at 6.30.

Wednesday, 6.45 p.m.—Junior Young People's Union.

Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

Wednesday, 8.45 p.m.—Quarterly Official Board.

OLD HOME CALLS.

Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm to Hasten His Return.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm has decided to hasten his return to Germany. He has Chancellor Stresemann's written permission to come back and, he is going to take advantage of it, fearing that Stresemann may fall and his successor may be less indulgent.

Stresemann's Cabinet decided a week ago to let Friedrich Wilhelm return, it was learned to-day. It was argued that there was no legal ground for keeping him out of the country. Why the Government kept his decision secret is hard to understand, as the fact will be known to Germany in a few days, and will appear to be an important political event.

Once across the German border, Friedrich Wilhelm is confident he will not be expelled again. He plans to go to his family estate at Oels, to which title has been confirmed. His children are in school at Potsdam, but Friedrich Wilhelm will not venture there, wishing to avoid such hotbeds of monarchist reaction.

Crown Princess Cecilie has sent the following telegram to her children: "Happy tiding. Father is coming back." The children are elated. Oels is going to see a happy old home week, and few people in Germany will have any criticism to make.

Whatever murmuring there is will be a result of Stresemann's secrecy. It will be pointed out that permission to return was granted Friedrich Wilhelm just at the moment when militarism seems to be started on its way back to power.

Stresemann's action was doubtless to satisfy the reactionaries, toward whom he is leaning for further political support.

FRIDAY.

South Alberta has vast oil fields, geologist declares.

Lloyd George places wreath on the tomb of Roosevelt.

Hon. William Pugsley is ill in an hospital at Ottawa.

Bluenose wins Fishermen's Cup race, but is disqualified.

Oil gusher is struck by drillers in Kent county at Wheatley.

England-Wales Rugby team beats Scotland-Ireland, 21 to 16.

Willie Hoppe defeats Edouard Horemans, Belgian billiardist.

France and Belgium issue new currency in Rhineland district.

Price-fixing laws in Argentina cause shrinkage in beef exports.

A deer weighing 260 pounds was bagged by a hunter near the Soo.

Customs collections throughout Ontario reflect expanding business.

Man killed at level crossing in Norfolk county leaves wife and five children.

Poincare's attitude on reparations imperils appointment of commission of experts.

The Association of Canadian Advertisers are holding their convention at Toronto.

Wm. G. McAdoo, son-in-law of former President Wilson, will be a Presidential candidate.

Roy Tracey, colored, is charged at Toronto with the murder of George Fichter, also colored.

Coroner's jury finds that farmer's wife was killed at Amelianburg as sheriff was serving papers.

Exports of liquor from Canada increase 100 per cent., but shipments to Mexico do not all reach that country.

Ontario Scout of Quebec has communicated with the Department of Defence with regard to the erection of a cross of sacrifice at Valcartier camp.

SATURDAY.

Berlin will not oppose return of ex-crown prince.

Canadian motion picture men hold final session at Toronto.

New Kent oil well now flowing at 1,250 barrels a day.

Ulster and Free State agree to conference on boundary issue.

London pleased at France's note on export embargo into Germany.

Chancellor Stresemann plans to rule Germany without aid of Reichstag.

World conference on missions opens in London; Ont., with 1,500 delegates.

Dr. A. I. Willinsky, Toronto, receives fellowship in American College of Surgeons.

Simon Bricker, well-known Western Ontario financier, dies suddenly at Waterloo.

U. S. navy flier attains maximum speed of 259 miles an hour at Mineola Field, N.Y.

Important amalgamation of leading Galt industry with British and United States interests.

Cabinet considers case of Eskimos in the Arctic regions and decides that law must take its course.

Bluenose declines to compete in third race of fishermen's races, and the series is declared off.

Ottawa wonders if Premier Ferguson intends to spend millions on St. Lawrence power development.

Possibilities reported bright for completion of deal for coal-gas industry.

Premier Baldwin, in speech at Manchester announces policy of preference and tax on manufactured goods.

Curious situation on Davenport road, Toronto, where residents were left without vehicle entrances to their property.

Mrs. W. Forsyth-Grant, for many years prominent in Toronto social, philanthropic and journalistic circles, dies after a long illness.

Hon. A. K. Maclean, senior member for Halifax in the House of Commons, has been appointed President of the Exchequer Court, succeeding the late Sir Walter Cassels.

MONDAY.

Washington not pleased at attitude of France.

Ten thousand immigrants crowd Ellis Island.

Queen's defeat University of Toronto, 14—2.

Two killed in riots in Melbourne over police strike.

A. E. PAUL
Clerk 1st Division Court
INSURANCE.
Office :
OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

JEAN McINTOSH
ELOCUTIONIST

Professional graduate of Owen A. Smily Studio. Teacher of expression and dramatic art. Church and concert recitals. 52 Hillcrest Ave., Belleville. 'Phone 931. 48-d

---

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office :
Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

H. W. GALLAGHER
The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

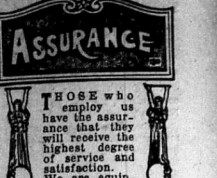
H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown. 11-3-m

Quebec Heaters.

See our stock of latest improved Quebec Heaters with or without oven. Also steel and metal ranges, stove pipes, enamel and boards. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

If you want results use The Express "Want Column." It is a good advertising medium.

"POCOHONTAS"—What is it ?



THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL LINE OF EQUIPMENT
HEARSES WINDOW SHADES
PHONE 68

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee
'Phone 367.

Dealer in National Irons, Stoves, Toasters, one, two and three burner plates, Heating Pads, Water Heaters, Premier Vacuum Cleaners and Washing Machines.

Also a full line of fixtures.

All kinds of repairing done promptly.

House wiring a specialty.

Agent for Caron Farm Light and Power Plants.

Spring Boots.

Try us for your spring coarse Boots. We stock the Peterboro Brand. We have some odd sizes going cheap. Don't forget to bring your repairs.

SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

"POCOHONTAS"—What is it ?

Wonderland Theatre

Napanee's Favorite Place of Amusement.

GEO. J. TUSTIN, Proprietor and Manager.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

BETTY BALFOUR
England's foremost comedienne and the idol of the Old Country
As 'SQUIBS' the Flower Girl
in the romantic comedy hit
"ME AND MY GAL"
By WELSH-PEARSON

Also a special comedy.

Admission, Children 15c. ; Adults 25c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Who turned off the lights when the fashionable party was at its height and what happened ? Who stole the famous Cyclops diamond ? See Alice Brady in "THE MISSING MILLIONS."

Also a two reel Comedy.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"A MAN OF ACTION," Thomas H. Ince's latest mystery-comedy, featuring Douglas MacLean in the role of a blase young San Francisco millionaire who wins his sweetheart by turning crook for a day.

Also a Christie Comedy, "LET 'EM RUN."

Black's Orchestra every Wednesday night.

The Home of first class Pictures and Road Shows.

STRAND, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Earl Williams in a stirring tale of Central America, with it's charm and mystery, "FORTUNE'S MASK."

Also Larry Semon in a 2-reel Comedy, "GOLF."

"STARR"

Universal Detector

Size of Panel 7 x 7¼

We guarantee this long range Detector to work

$18.00

As illustrated without Coils, Tubes or Batteries.

Two Stage Amplifier same size to match above.

$24.00

Without Tubes or Batteries

We make a specialty of Radio Equipment.

E. F. SMITH, John Street, Napanee.

Several Reasons Why You Should

SHOP AT McINTOSH BROS. For Thanksgiving

COMFORTERS, large sizes, cotton filled. A large range of patterns. Prices $3.75, $4.25, $5.00, $5.50 and $8.00 each.

GREY SWANSDOWN FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, large size, specially priced at $2.75.

BLANKETS, all wool, Shetland Grey, split and whipped both ends, large size. Specially priced at $5.95.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL BLOOMERS, $1.25.
LADIES' ZIMMERKNIT COMBINATIONS, $1.50.
LADIES' HEAVY COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS, 50c.
LADIES' FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS, $1.00.
LADIES' COLORED FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS in Pink, Blue and Mauve, heavy quality, $1.50.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY RIBBED UNDERWEAR, shirts and drawers, our price 65c.

TOWELS, pure linen, hemstitched both ends, extra special, pair $1.00.
Another line same as above, at pr. 75c.
TURKISH TOWELS, priced 19c., 25c., 35c., 50c. and 75c. each, or per pair $1.25.
TEA TOWELS, pure linen, 36 x 22, hemmed. Very special, 3 for $1.00.

FLANNELETTES - LOTS OF 'EM

27 inch, Grey, White and Colored, - Our price 5 yds for $1.00
36 inch, Grey, White and Colored, - Our price 4 yds for $1.00

36 Inch, English, White and Colored, - - Our price 39c yd.
32 inch, heavy quality, plain colors, - Our price 3 yds for $1.00

LADIES' PLEATED SKIRTS, Wool Crepe, $7.95.
LADIES' PLEATED SKIRTS, Wool Serge, $3.95.
LADIES' ALL-OVER APRONS, our price 95c.
LADIES' NEW NOVELTY PULLOVERS, $1.50.
GIRLS' FLANNEL, SERGE AND HOMESPUN DRESSES, a variety of styles at Clearing Prices.
LADIES' SILK SCARFS, striped and plain, priced at $2.50, $2.75 and $2.98.
CHILDREN'S HOSE, all wool, heavy ribbed, pr. 50c.
CHILDREN'S GOLF HOSE, all wool, pr. 85c.

CHILDREN'S HOSE, Buster Brown, pr. 50c.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 3 pairs for $1.00.
CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON HOSE, in Black and Brown, pr. 25c.
LADIES' HOSE, all wool, ribbed and plain, pr. $1.00.
LADIES' SILK AND WOOL HOSE, all colors, pr. $1.59.
LADIES' ALL WOOL HEATHER HOSE, with or without clocks, at pr. $1.50.
LADIES' HEAVY SILK LISLE HOSE, Black, pr. 50c.

42 IN. ALL WOOL SERGE, all colors, at per yd. 75c.
YAMA CLOTH, in stripes, 3 yds. for $1.00.
CHILDREN'S KIMONA CLOTH, Pink and Blue, 3 yds for $1.00.
MILL ENDS OF CHINTZ, wide range of patterns, 25c. yd.
36 IN. PRINTS, dark and light colors, at yd. 25c.
STRIPED ROLLER TOWELLING, 15c., 7 yds. for $1.00.
STRIPED AND PLAIN ROLLER TOWELLING, 4 yards for $1.00.
BOYS' ALL WOOL JERSEYS, all sizes, $1.59.

SPECIAL

Boys' all wool Underwear, clearing line, - per garment 50c.

MEN'S HEAVY WORK SOCKS, 5 prs. for $1.00.
MEN'S HEAVY WOOL WORK SOCKS, 3 prs. for $1.00.
MEN'S HEAVY PURE WOOL SOCKS, 3 prs. for $1.25.
MEN'S FINE ENGLISH CASHMERE SOCKS, 50c.
MEN'S BLACK RIBBED WORSTED SOCKS, 65c., or 2 pairs for $1.00.
MEN'S HEAVY WORK SHIRTS, special $1.50.
MEN'S MILITARY FLANNEL SHIRTS, $2.50.
CLEARING PRICES in Men's Cottonade, Corduroy, Serge and Tweed Pants.

MEN'S ALL WOOL UNDERWEAR, Turnbull's, shirts and drawers, natural color, garment $1.75.
Also in combinations at per suit $3.75.
MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED ALL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. This is a real special, $1.50.
Also in combinations at $2.75.
MEN'S FLEECED LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 95c.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the above lines for Boys also.

McIntosh Bros.

SPECIAL

Shetland Floss, 31 popular shades, - - 10 Balls for $1.00

CUPS AND SAUCERS, Clover Leaf pattern, 2 for 25c.
ODD CUPS, plain and Clover Leaf, 3 for 25c.
HEAVY TUMBLERS, extra special, 6 for 25c.
GRANITE ROAST PANS, our price 89c.
THERMOS BOTTLES, pint size, 89c.
TOILET PAPER, 25 rolls for $1.00.
COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO, special 39c.
LAUNDRY SOAP, full 1-lb. bars, 10 for $1.00.
ZIP, HAND CLEANER, the best yet, 15c.

WILL NOT HELP CANADA

Dominion Manufactured Products May be Shut Out.

Delegates In London Are Not Sanguine as Preference on Wheat Is Refused—Expectation That Flour Will Come Under Low Protective Schedules — Dried Fruits Given Preference.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Back from the naval review on Spithead, where the heavy seas dealt with many of the party so disastrously, the overseas delegates are preparing for the final week of the Imperial Conference.

To-day, following the funeral of Bonar Law, the Dominion Premiers will meet in private conference to decide on the agenda for the week, to eliminate matters that can be left over and to include the most urgent subjects.

A reference still looms up as the big issue before the conference, as it has become in the domestic field of British politics. While declining to express any opinion of the Baldwin proposals announced at Manchester the Canadian delegates are giving it close study, evidently however, there is considerable doubt as to the policy, or specially ruling out a preferential tariff on wheat, would be of any great value to Canada. The Baldwin programme it is observed, would have protection of home industries as its basic idea, which means that Canadian manufactured products, even while enjoying a preferential rate, would have new customs duties to meet in the British markets. Flour is cited as a case in point. The Baldwin program excludes wheat and meat from the scope of the proposed protective tariff, yet makes no specific reference to food products.

There is general expectation, however, that flour would come under the protective schedules. During the war the capacity of the British milling industry expanded, but it is now producing only about fifty per cent. of what it could produce. If a protective tariff were imposed on imported flour, the effect on Canadian millers who have built up a considerable trade with the United Kingdom might, it is thought, be serious. Under the recent British offer of an increased preference certain Empire dried fruits are given a 100 per cent. preference, but a 100 per cent. preference on flour if a duty were imposed is regarded as outside the bounds of possibility in view of the condition of British milling. Thus the Canadian millers would probably have a protective duty to meet.

Another possibility raised in connection with the Baldwin scheme is one also of particular interest to Canada. When the British offer of an increased preference on certain articles was made to the economic conference there were hints, as previously stated, that a quid pro quo would be welcomed.

The official record of the economic conference bears no mention of it, but it is understood that a general increase of the British preference in Canada to fifty per cent. was in mind. Here, it is thought, would be a considerable difficulty. On some articles in the Canadian tariff a preference is claimed already to that extent or more, but it is greatly doubted if a general increase to this extent could be accomplished at one stroke without marked dislocation of Canadian industry even if it were thought desirable. The Canadian ministers here, however, feel it would be flagrantly improper on their part to make any comment on the Baldwin policy which might be regarded as intervening in a domestic issue of British politics.

Provincial Rights Asserted.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—In laying claim on behalf of the Province of Ontario to the surplus waters of the St. Lawrence river for power development purposes, Premier Ferguson says he is endorsed by no less an authority than Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals in the Ottawa Government. Dealing on the point of ownership was raised in an Ottawa despatch Saturday.

"When I was Minister of Lands and Forests," said Premier Ferguson, "the Provincial Government commenced a friendly action against the Federal authorities to settle the legal point. The matter was prepared for submission to the Privy Council for determination, and following investigation the Minister admitted that Ontario had the right to the water.

Changes Made In Alberta Cabinet.

EDMONTON, Nov. 5.—In order to relieve the pressure of work upon Premier Greenfield, who has been carrying the post folios of Treasurer and Secretary of Industry to the Premiership, several changes in the Alberta Cabinet occurred on Saturday. Hon. R. G. Reid, Minister of Municipal Affairs, becomes Provincial Affairs. Hon. J. E. Brownlee adds the duties of Provincial Secretary to those of Attorney-General, and Hon. George Hoadley becomes Minister of Public Health in addition to Minister of Agriculture.

Hero of Great War Dies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—James H. Waller, demobilized armorer sergeant in the Royal Air Force, who as gunner with 18-year-old Lieut. McCubbin shot down Lieut. H. Max Immelmann, German ace, on the Western front in 1916, died Saturday in Flower Hospital. He carried many decorations and was commended in the House of Commons. Here he was butler to C. K. G. Billings, at 820 Fifth avenue. He had formerly been footman for Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, butler for Charles Bradley, Convent, N.J.

Waller, who was 28 years old, died of gangrene of the stomach, due to having been gassed during the war and later to hardships as a prisoner of war. His funeral will be directed by the British Great War Veterans of America.

RIOTS IN MELBOURNE

Two Persons Killed and 150 Injured in Clashes.

Strike of Police Results In Scenes of Disorder — Cabinet Issues Appeal to All Men of Military Age to Enroll as Special Constables—Troops Are on Guard.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 5. —The Cabinet at a special session on Sunday issued an appeal to all fit men of military age to enroll as special constables. This action was taken in consequence of rioting growing out of the police strike, during which two persons were killed and many injured Saturday.

It is estimated that the damage done during the rioting will aggregate £100,000.

Fifty-five persons were arrested during the disorders.

The suburban train service has been cancelled. The Government has consulted distinguished military men regarding the situation. The Executive Committee of the Police Association has appealed to the strikers to resume work, promising that an effort will be made to obtain an equitable settlement of the dispute.

One hundred and fifty persons were injured during Saturday's rioting. The Cabinet has not yet decided to invoke military aid in breaking the strike, but it has troops guarding the public buildings and patrolling the streets. It is the intention to raise 5,000 special constables and to refuse to reinstate any of the striking policemen.

Public buildings in Melbourne are now being guarded by military forces.

After the meeting of the Cabinet, which ended at 11 o'clock Sunday night, Premier Lawson of the State of Victoria stated that the Government had finally decided that it was impossible, in the interests of public welfare, to reinstate any of the strikers. "They have been false to their oaths, and have left the city at the mercy of lawless elements," said the Premier.

At first the strike, which originated because the Police Commissioners refused to dismiss an officer who was accused of using spying methods, was confined to the policemen on the night shift, but Sunday a number of men who had been on day duty refused to go to work.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Thrilling Rescue of Mother and Babe From Apartment House.

EDMONTON, Nov. 5.—Four children were burned to death in a fire which broke out in the west end of the city early Sunday morning and levelled to the ground the Mount Ross, a three-story apartment of beaver-board and stucco, as well as consuming all the effects of the twelve families that rushed from the burning building in their night clothes.

The dead are: Edith Campbell, aged 15; Alice Campbell, aged 13, both daughters of Charles Campbell, the janitor, and Arthur Ross, aged 12, and Nell Ross, aged 10, the two boys being guests of their uncle.

Eva Campbell, aged 10, lies in the hospital suffering from burns about the hands and arms, part of her hair being burned off her head as well. While her father carried his wife and baby to safety, she crawled out of an upper window on to the roof, and a thrilling rescue was effected by J. F. Thompson, a Supreme Court clerk, who had escaped with his wife and two children.

Mrs. Alberta Richards was also heroically rescued from the upper portion of the burning building by E. J. Hartle, nearby resident, who was early on the scene, and brought his own ladder.

By the time firemen arrived dense smoke and fire bursting from the upper windows beat them back as they strove to save the two boys who were caught in an upper room.

Fire spread to dwellings on either side and burned the upper story of two homes. Buildings across the street were in danger at one stage, and Christ Church was among those that caught fire from brands.

Toronto Man Dies Suddenly.

STRATFORD, Nov. 5.—E. Hendry, 55 years of age, Garden avenue, Toronto, died rather suddenly in Stratford Friday. With Mrs. Hendry he had been spending the week with Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker, Daly avenue.

The late Mr. Hendry was enjoying good health during the week until Thursday morning, when he began to feel drowsy. He went to bed Thursday evening feeling unwell, but not seriously ill. It is judged he took a paralytic stroke about four o'clock Friday morning. He died without regaining consciousness.

Fruit Office Robbed.

JORDAN, Ont., Nov. 5.—The office and vaults of J. A. Wills, wholesale fruit merchant, were broken into early Sunday morning and cheques, notes and cash to the value of $4,500 stolen. About $250 in cash was taken.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.05¾.
Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C.W., 59c; No. 3 C.W., 56¾c; ext. 1 feed, 44¾c.
Manitoba barley and rejected
All of the above grain, track, Toronto.
American Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.15, track, Toronto, all rail shipment.
Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 42c to 43c.
Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, 98c to 99c, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside.
Peas—Sample, $1.00 to $1.55, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malting, etc., to 69c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 72c to 75c, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 2, 82c to 83c, according to freights outside.
Manitoba Flour—First patent, $6.30, Toronto, second patent, $5.80, Toronto.
Ontario Flour—90 p.c. patent, $4.60, in jute bags, Montreal; prompt shipment, Ontario mill, 90 p.c. patent, $4.50, in jute bags, Toronto shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4, bulk, seaboard; prompt shipment.
Millfeed — Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $29; middlings, per ton, $32; good feed flour, per bag, $2.05.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.—Cattle receipts were again heavy at the Union stock Yard last week, and as the quality failed to show any improvement, the dullness in evidence during the past few weeks continued to such an extent that farmers were unable to effect a clean-up.

The bulk of the heavy steers were taken for export early in the week from $6.40 to $6.60 cwt. Most of the butcher cattle sold from $4 to $5, with some sales as low as $3.50 and as high as $6.50. Cows and bulls sold about steady, with sales of cows at from $3 to $6.50, and bulls at from $3 to $4.75. Quotations on stockers and feeders were nominal for Queens points as not to stir early.

The lamb market was a selling opportunity, with prices up $1 cwt. Lambs and wethers sold from $13.50 to $13.75, with one lot at $14. Sheep were about $1 a cwt. lower, with handyweights selling from $6 to $6.

Choice veal calves sold from $10 to $12, with a few at $12.50. Grassers sold as low as $3 a cwt., but there were very few of these offered for sale.

The hog market opened steady at $8.75 for fed and watered thick smooths. Outside buying carried the price up 25c a cwt., and more in some cases. Receipts of hogs were considerably heavier than in the previous week. Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards last night for to-day' market were 326 cars—Cattle, 5,966; calves, 544; hogs, 3,843; sheep, 4,057.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; slow and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,600; slow and steady; like yesterday, $8 to $8.10; mixed, $8.65; to $8.85; yorkers, $7.40 to $8.10; pigs, $6.50 to $7.25; pigs, $6.25 to $6.50 roughs, $6.75 to $6; stags, $5.50 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,600; sheep active; lambs slow; no change in prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Hogs—Receipts 19,000; 40 to 50c lower; butchers and choice 200 to 250-lb. butchers, 7.10 to $7.50; top, $7.50; desirable 160 to 190-lb. average, mostly $6.90 to $7.05; packing sows, $6.40 to $6.60; killing pigs scarce; bulk better weights, $6.90 to $7; estimated holdover, 5,000.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; uneven; top yearlings, $12.50; best matured steers, $12.25; many heavy short feds, $7 to $9.50; stockers and feeders, strong to 25c higher; canners and cutters, steady; bulls, weak to 25c lower; vealers steady to weak; week bulk prices following: Steers, good and choice, $10.50; western grass steers, $5.75 to $6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; several decks better grades native held at $12.75 to $13, compared with week ago, killing classes steady to 25c lower; feeding lambs, 25c to 50c higher; extreme top, fat lambs, $13.40; top, feeders, $12.85.

Apple and Raisin Mash.

GUELPH, Nov. 5.—As the result of a raid on premises which he occupies at Wells' Grove, off Edinboro' road, Victoria Domenato, an Italian, was fined a total of $400 on two charges at the Police Court on Saturday. On the first, that of keeping liquor for sale, laid by Inspector Grant, he was assessed $200 and costs or two months in jail, and on the other, of having apple and raisin mash on his premises, contrary to law, laid by the Inland Revenue Department, he was fined $200 and costs, with the alternative of three months in jail. Domenato did not appear in court and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

The police found many empty bottles and a number of men sitting around a table in the house with partly filled bottles on the table in front of them.

To Tour Canada and U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, famous Arctic explorer and winner of the Nobel peace prize, arrived on the Cunard Line Berengaria on Friday for a tour of Canada and the United States, under the auspices of the World Alliance for International friendship through churches, to tell of his work in Europe as the League of Nations' High Commissioner for Russian Relief.

Oil Gusher In Caspian Sea.

BAKU, Aberbaijan, Nov. 5.—Due probably to shifting strata in the Caspian Sea, a geyser suddenly began erupting from the sea, two miles off the coast and during two hours of activity spurted to a height of 70 feet, throwing up stone, oil and flames. On the spot a small island formed after the "gusher" died down.

Greeks Sentenced to Death.

SALONIKI, Greece, Nov. 5.—The court-martial which has been trying officers involved in the recent revolt has sentenced Col. Marinatos, Col. Spanvanzelis and Capt. Markitos to death and several other officers to terms of imprisonment. Many of the accused were acquitted.

Succumbs to Burns.

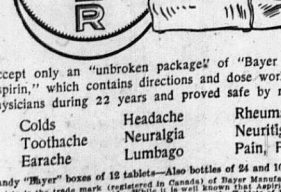
HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 5 — Mrs. Reuben Farr, the demented woman who burned her two feet in the fire-box of a stove on Friday night, succumbed to her agonizing injuries in the Mount Hamilton Hospital early on Saturday morning.

Lawn mowers, Goodyear rubber hose, lawn shears, grass catchers. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

At H. W. KELLY'S Grocery you can get ripe tomatoes, new cabbage, good old cheese, Purity flour and Reindeer flour, fresh Creamery butter every day, also 2 lbs. prunes for 25c., 2 cans Corn 25c., new Cheese 23c., 2 lbs. Seedless Raisins 25c. The best Coffee, pure. Try it, we will grind it while you wait. We pay the highest price for eggs.
Campbell House Corner.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

WRIGLEY'S
After Every Meal
Have a packet in your pocket for over-ready refreshment.
Aids digestion. Allays thirst. Soothes the throat.
For Quality, Flavor and the Sealed Package, get
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
THE FLAVOR LASTS

The REFUGEES

By A. CONAN DOYLE, Author of "The Return of Sherlock Holmes"

Copyright, 1895, by Harper & Brothers

Fortunately, however, the upper houses of Canada were built with the one idea of defence against Indians, and even now there were hopes for the defenders. A wooden ladder which could be drawn up in case of need hung down from the upper windows to the ground upon the river side. De Catinat rushed round to this, followed by the friar. He felt for the ladder in the darkness. It was gone.

Then, indeed, his heart sank in despair. Where could he fly to? The boat was destroyed. The stockades lay between him and the forest, and they were in the hands of the Iroquois. Suddenly he heard a voice from somewhere in the darkness above him.

"Give me your gun, lad," it said. "I see the loom of some of the heathen down by the wall."

"It is I! It is I, Amos!" cried De Catinat. "Down with the ladder or I can a dead man!"

"Have a care. It may be a ruse," said the voice of Du Lhut.

"No, no; I'll answer for it!" cried Amos, and an instant later down came the ladder. De Catinat and the friar rushed up it, and they had scarcely put feet upon the rungs when a swarm of warriors burst out from the door and poured along the river bank.

It was a very small band who now held the last post to which they could retreat. Only nine of them remained—the seigneur, Du Lhut, the two Americans, the friar, De Catinat, Theuriet the major-domo and two of the constitutes. The stone staircase ran straight up from the kitchen to the main hall, and the door which had been barricaded across the lower part by two mattresses commanded the whole length of it.

The cards were still laid out at one end of the table, with the tricks overlapping each other, as they had left them. But there was something else there of more interest to them, for the breakfast had not been cleared away, and they had been fighting all day with hardly bite or sup. Even when face to face with death Nature still cried out for her dues, and the hungry men turned savagely upon the loaf, the ham and the cold wild duck. A little cluster of wine bottles stood upon the buffet, and these had their necks knocked off and were emptied down parched throats.

For four hours sounds of riot, of dancing and of reveling rose up from the lower storehouse, and the use of the open brandy casks filled the whole air. More than once the savages quarreled and fought among themselves, and it seemed as if they had forgotten their enemies above, but the besieged soon found that if they attempted to presume upon this they were as closely watched as ever. The major domo, Theuriet, passing between a loophole and a light, was killed instantly by a bullet from the stockade, and both Amos and the old seigneur had narrow escapes.

Slowly the light crept up the eastern sky, a little line of pearl, then a band of pink, broadening, stretching, spreading, until it shot its warm color across the heavens, tingeing the edges of the drifting clouds. De Catinat stood at the window looking out when suddenly his eyes fell on a dark spot upon the river to the north of the fort.

"There is a canoe coming up!" he cried.

In an instant they had all rushed to the opening, but Du Lhut sprang after them and pulled them angrily toward the door. "Do you wish to die before your time?" he cried.

"Aye, aye!" said Captain Ephraim, who understood the gesture if not the words. "We must learn to watch on deck. Amos, lad, lie here with me and be ready if they show."

The two Americans and the old pioneer held the barricade, while the eyes of all the others were turned upon the approaching boat. A groan broke suddenly from the only surviving constitaire.

"It is an Iroquois canoe!" he cried.

"Impossible!"

"Alas, your excellency, it is so, and it is the same one which passed us last night."

"Ah, then the women have escaped them."

"I trust so. But, alas, seigneur, I fear that there are more in the canoe now than when they passed us."

The little group of survivors waited in breathless anxiety while the canoe sped swiftly up the river, with a line of foam on either side of her and a long forked swirl in the waters behind. They could see that she appeared to be very crowded, but they remembered that the wounded of the other boat were aboard of her. On she came, and on, until as she came abreast of the fort she swung round, and the rowers raised their paddles and burst into a shrill yell of derision. The stern of the canoe was turned toward them now, and they saw that two women were seated in it. The one was Onega and the other Adele.

Charles de la Noue, seigneur de Bte. Marie, was a hard and self contained man, but a groan and a bitter curse burst from him when he saw his Indian wife in the hands of her kinsmen, from whom she could hope for little mercy. Yet even now his old fashioned courtesy to his guest had made him turn to De Catinat with some words of sympathy, when there was a clatter of wood, something darkened the light of the window, and the young soldier was gone. Without a word he had lowered the ladder and was clambering down it with frantic haste. Then, as his feet touched the ground, he signaled to his comrades to draw it up again, and, dashing into the river, he swam toward the canoe. Without arms and without a plan, he had but the one thought, that his place was by the side of his wife in this the hour of her danger.

But there was another whose view of duty led him from safety into the face of danger. All night the Franciscan had watched De Catinat as a miser watches his treasure, filled with the thought that this heretic was the one little seed which might spread and spread until it choked the chosen vineyard of the church. He, too, clambered down at the very heels of his prisoner and rushed into the stream not ten paces behind him.

And so the watchers at the window saw the strangest of sights. There in midstream lay the canoe, with its burden of dark warriors, and the two women crouching in the midst of them. Swimming madly toward them was De Catinat, rising to the shoulders with the strength of every stroke, and behind him again was the tonsured head of the friar, with his dark capot and long trailing gown floating upon the surface of the water. But in his zeal he had thought too little of his own powers. He was a good swimmer, but he was weighed and hampered by his unwieldy clothes. Slower and slower grew his stroke and lower and lower his head until at last, with a great shriek of "In manus tuas, Domine!" he threw up his hands and vanished in the swirl of the river. A minute later the watchers, hoarse with screaming to him to return, saw De Catinat pulled aboard the Iroquois cahoe, which was instantly turned and continued its course up the river.

"My God!" cried Amos hoarsely. "They have taken him! He is lost!"

"I have seen some strange things in these forty years, but never the like of that!" said Du Lhut.

The seigneur took a little pinch of snuff from his gold box and flicked the wandering grains from his shirt front with his dainty lace handkerchief.

"M. de Catinat has acted like a gentleman of France," said he.

Du Lhut glanced round him and shook his head. "We are only six now," said he. "If any of the Indians, up to some devilry because they are so very still."

"They are leaving the house!" cried the constitaire, who was peeping through one of the stockades.

"How could I stay behind when I knew that you were in their hands? I have gone through so much together that we cannot part now. What is death, Adele? Why should we be afraid of it?"

"I am not afraid of it."

"And I am not afraid of it. Things will come about as God wills, and what He wills must in the end be the best."

"Tell me, monsieur," said Onega, "is my lord still living?"

"Yes, he is alive and well."

"It is good; He is a great chief, and I have never been sorry, not even now, that I have wedded with one of my own people. But, ah, my son! Who shall give my son back to me? Ere that sun shines again we shall all be dead, and my heart is glad, for I shall see my boy once more."

The Iroquois paddlers had bent to their work until a good ten miles lay between them and Ste. Marie. Then they ran the canoe into a little creek upon their own side of the river and sprang out of her, dragging the prisoners after them. Then, after a short council, they started through the forest, walking in single file, with the three prisoners in the middle. There were fifteen warriors in all, eight in front and seven behind, all armed with muskets and accustomed to long marches, so that escape was out of the question.

They could but follow on and wait in patience for whatever might befall them.

All day they pursued their dreary march. Onega had the endurance of the Indians themselves, but Adele, in spite of her former journeys, was footsore and weary before evening. It was a relief to De Catinat, therefore, when the red glow of a great fire beat suddenly through the tree trunks and they came upon an Indian camp in which was assembled the greater part of the war party which had been driven from Ste. Marie. Here, too, were a number of the squaws who had come from the Mohawk and Cayuga villages in order to be nearer to the warriors. Wigwams had been erected all round in a circle, and before each of them were the kettles, slung on tripods of twelve feet in height. The evening meal was being cooked. In the center of all was a very fierce fire, which had been made of brushwood placed in a circle so as to have a clear space of twelve feet in the middle. A pole stood up in the center of this clearing, and something all mottled with red and black was tied up against it. De Catinat stepped swiftly in front of Adele that she might not see the dreadful thing.

"They have begun already, then," said Onega composedly. "Well, it will be our turn next, and we shall show them that we know how to die."

"They have not ill used us yet," said De Catinat. "Perhaps they will keep us for ransom or exchange."

The Indian woman shook her head. "Do not deceive yourself by any such hope," said she. "When they are as gentle as they have been with you it is ever a sign that you are reserved for the fire-stake. Your wife will be married to one of their chiefs, but you and I must die."

"Married to an Iroquois!" Those dreadful words shot a pang through both their hearts which no thought of death could have done. De Catinat's head dropped forward upon his chest, and he staggered and would have fallen had Adele not caught him by the arm.

"Do not fear, dear Amory," she whispered. "Other things may happen, but not that, for I swear to you that I shall not survive you."

Swimming madly toward them was De Catinat.

rescuers were already grating upon the pebbles. In the stern of the very foremost canoe sat a wizened little man with a large brown wig and a gilt headed rapier laid across his knees. He sprang out as the keel touched bottom and, rushing up to the seigneur, flung himself into his arms.

"My dear Chaglet," he cried, "you have held your house like a hero!"

"I knew that you would not desert a comrade, Chambly. We have saved the house, but our losses have been terrible. My son is dead. My wife is in that Iroquois canoe."

The commander of Fort St. Louis pressed his friend's hand in silent sympathy.

"The others arrived all safe," he said at last. "Only that one was taken on account of the breaking of a paddle. Three were drowned and five taken. There was a French lady in it, I understand, as well as madame."

"Yes, and they have taken her husband also."

"Ah, poor souls! Well, if you are strong enough to join us, you and your friends, we shall follow after them without the loss of an instant. Ten of my men will remain to guard the house and you can have their canoe."

CHAPTER XXV.

THE Iroquois had not treated De Catinat harshly when they dragged him from the water into their canoe. So incomprehensible was it to them why any man should voluntarily leave a place of safety in order to put himself in their power that they could only set it down to madness, a malady which inspires awe and respect among the Indians. Two warriors passed their hands over him to be sure that he was unarmed, and he was then thrust down between the two women, while the canoe darted in toward the bank to tell the others that the garrison of Fort St.-Louis were coming up the stream. Adele was deadly pale, and her hand, as her husband laid his upon it, was as cold as marble.

"My darling," he whispered, "tell me that all is well with you—that you are unhurt!"

"Oh, Amory, why did you come? Why did you come, Amory?"

"How could I stay behind when I knew that you were in their hands? Have we not gone through so much together that we cannot part now. What is death, Adele? Why should we be afraid of it?"

"I am not afraid of it."

"And I am not afraid of it. Things will come about as God wills, and what He wills must in the end be the best."

"Tell me, monsieur," said Onega, "is my lord still living?"

"Yes, he is alive and well."

"It is good; He is a great chief, and I have never been sorry, not even now, that I have wedded with one of my own people. But, ah, my son! Who shall give my son back to me? Ere that sun shines again we shall all be dead, and my heart is glad, for I shall see my boy once more."

The Iroquois paddlers had bent to their work until a good ten miles lay between them and Ste. Marie. Then they ran the canoe into a little creek upon their own side of the river and sprang out of her, dragging the prisoners after them. Then, after a short council, they started through the forest, walking in single file, with the three prisoners in the middle. There were fifteen warriors in all, eight in front and seven behind, all armed with muskets and accustomed to long marches, so that escape was out of the question.

They could but follow on and wait in patience for whatever might befall them.

All day they pursued their dreary march. Onega had the endurance of the Indians themselves, but Adele, in spite of her former journeys, was footsore and weary before evening. It was a relief to De Catinat, therefore, when the red glow of a great fire beat suddenly through the tree trunks and they came upon an Indian camp in which was assembled the greater part of the war party which had been driven from Ste. Marie. Here, too, were a number of the squaws who had come from the Mohawk and Cayuga villages in order to be nearer to the warriors. Wigwams had been erected all round in a circle, and before each of them were the kettles, slung on tripods of twelve feet in height. The evening meal was being cooked. In the center of all was a very fierce fire, which had been made of brushwood placed in a circle so as to have a clear space of twelve feet in the middle. A pole stood up in the center of this clearing, and something all mottled with red and black was tied up against it. De Catinat stepped swiftly in front of Adele that she might not see the dreadful thing.

"They have begun already, then," said Onega composedly. "Well, it will be our turn next, and we shall show them that we know how to die."

"They have not ill used us yet," said De Catinat. "Perhaps they will keep us for ransom or exchange."

The Indian woman shook her head. "Do not deceive yourself by any such hope," said she. "When they are as gentle as they have been with you it is ever a sign that you are reserved for the fire-stake. Your wife will be married to one of their chiefs, but you and I must die."

"Married to an Iroquois!" Those dreadful words shot a pang through both their hearts which no thought of death could have done. De Catinat's head dropped forward upon his chest, and he staggered and would have fallen had Adele not caught him by the arm.

"Do not fear, dear Amory," she whispered. "Other things may happen, but not that, for I swear to you that I shall not survive you."

LIMBS AND BODY ALL SWOLLEN

"Fruit-a-tives" Relieved Both Dropsy and Sick Kidneys

The Wonder of Fruit Medicine

Those who know they have Kidney Trouble—who suffer with pain in the back—who are up frequently at night—will welcome the news that "Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from fruit juices and tonics, will positively relieve Kidney and Bladder Troubles—as proven by this letter.

"Our little girl had Kidney Trouble and Dropsy—her limbs and body were all swollen. We decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". In short time, the swelling went down. Now, she is the healthiest one of the family".

WM. WARREN,
Fort Robinson, Ont.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

As they entered the Iroquois village the squaws and warriors had rushed toward them, and they walked through a double line of hideous faces, which leered and gibed and howled at them as they passed. Their escort led them through this rabble and conducted them to a hut which stood apart.

An instant later an old war chief, accompanied by two younger braves and by the bearded half Dutch Iroquois who had led the attack upon the manor house, strolled over and stood in the doorway, looking in at the prisoners. The Bastard was smoking a stone pipe, and yet it was he who talked the most, arguing apparently with one of the younger savages, who seemed to come round at last to his opinion. Then the old chief said a few short stern words, and the matter appeared to be settled.

"And you, you beldam," said the Bastard in French to the Iroquois woman, "you will have a lesson this night which will teach you to side against your own people!"

"You half bred mongrel," replied the fearless old woman, "you should take that hat from your head when you speak to one in whose veins runs the best blood of the Onondagas. You a warrior—you, with a thousand of your back, could not make your way into a little house with a few poor husbandmen within it! It is no wonder that your father's people have cast you out."

The evil face of the Bastard grew livid as he listened to the scornful words which were hissed at him by the captive. He strode across to her, and, taking her head, he thrust the forefinger into the burning bowl of his pipe. She made no effort to remove it, but sat with a perfectly set face for a minute or more, looking out through the open door at the evening sunlight and the little groups of chattering Indians. He watched her keenly in the hope of hearing a cry or seeing some spasm of agony upon her face, but at last, with a curse, he dashed down her hand and strode from the hut. She thrust her charred finger into her bosom and laughed.

"He is a good for naught," she cried. "He does not even know how to torture. Now, I could have got a cry out of him. I am sure of it. But you, monsieur, you are very white!"

"It was a sight of such a hellish deed. Ah, if we were but set face to face, I with my sword, he with that weapon he chose, he should pay for it with his heart's blood!"

The Indian woman seemed surprised. "It is strange to me," she said, "that you should think of what befalls me when you are yourself under the same shadow. But our fate will be as I said, to die at the fire stake. She is to be given to the dog he has left us."

"Adele! Adele! What shall I do? He tore his hair in his helplessness and distraction.

"No, no, fear not, Amory, for my heart will not fail me. What is the pang of death if it binds us together?"

"The younger chief pleaded for you, saying that the Mitche Manitou had stricken you with madness, as could be seen by your swimming to their canoe, and that a blight would fall upon the nation upon were led to the stake. But the old chief said that love came often like madness among the palefaces and that it was that alone which had driven you. Then it was agreed that you should die and that she should go to his wigwam, since he had lost the war party. As for me, their hearts were bitter against me, and I also am to die by the pine splinters."

"When is it to be?" asked De Catinat.

"Now; at once. They have gone to make all ready. But you have time yet, for I am to go first."

"Amory, Amory, could we but die together now!" Adele, weeping, threw her arms round her husband. "If it be sin, it is surely a sin which will be forgiven us. Let us go, dear. Let us leave these dreadful people and this cruel world and turn where we shall find peace."

The Indian woman's eyes flashed with satisfaction. "You have spoken well, White Lily," said she. "Why should you wait until it is their pleasure to pluck you? See! Already the glare of their fire beats upon the tree trunks, and you can hear the howlings of those who thirst for your blood. You have said rightly, White Lily. There lies the only path for you."

"But how to take it?"

Onega glanced keenly at the two warriors who stood as sentinels at the door of the hut. They had turned away, absorbed in the horrible preparations which were going on. Then she rummaged deeply within the folds of her loose gown and pulled out a small pistol with two brass barrels and double triggers in the form of winged dragons. "It was only a toy to look at, all carved and scrolled and graven with the choicest work of the Paris gunsmith. For its beauty the seigneur had bought it at his last visit to Quebec, and yet it might be useful, too, and it was loaded in both barrels.

"I meant to use it on myself," said she as she slipped it into the hand of De Catinat. "But now I am minded to show them that I can die as an Onondaga should die and that I am worthy to have the blood of their chiefs in my veins. Take it, for I swear that I will not use it myself unless it be to fire both bullets into that Bastard's heart."

A flash of joy shot over De Catinat as his fingers closed round the pistol. Here was indeed a key to unlock the gates of peace. Adele had laid her cheek against his shoulder and laughed with pleasure.

"You will forgive me, dear?" he whispered.

"Forgive you! I bless you and love you with my whole heart and soul."

They had sunk on their knees together when three warriors entered the hut and said a few abrupt words to their country woman. She rose with a smile.

"They are waiting for me," said she. "You shall see, White Lily, and you also, monsieur, how well I know what is due to my position. Farewell, and remember Onega!"

"Now, Amory," whispered Adele, closing her eyes and nestling still closer to him.

He raised the pistol, and then, with a

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

He fired both barrels.

by their bloodthirsty craving to see the prisoners die, and now the Canadians were upon them, and they were hemmed in by a ring of fire. First one way and then another they rushed, to be met always by the same blast of death, until, finding at last some gap in the attack, they streamed off like sheep through a broken fence and rushed madly away into the forest.

But there was one savage who had found work to do before he fled. The Flemish Bastard had preferred his vengeance to his safety. Rushing at Onega, he buried his tomahawk in her brain, and then, yelling his war cry, he turned the blood stained weapon above his head and rushed into the hut where the prisoners still knelt. De Catinat saw him coming, and a mad joy glistened in his eyes. He rose to meet him, but he paused in he fired both barrels of his pistol into the Bastard's face.

An instant later a swarm of Canadians had rushed over the writhing body, the captives felt warm friendly hands which grasped their own, and, looking upon the smiling well known faces of Adam Grout, Savage and Du Lhut, they knew that peace had come to them at last.

* * * *

And so the refugees came to the end of the toils of their journey, for that winter spent by them in peace at Ste. Marie, and in the spring, the Iroquois having carried the war to the upper St. Lawrence, the travelers were able to descend into the English provinces and so make their way down the Hudson to New York, where a warm welcome awaited them from the family of Ames Green. The friendship between the two men was now cemented together by common memories and common dangers that they soon became partners in fur trading, and the name of the Frenchman came at last to be as familiar in the mountains of Maine and on the slopes of the Alleghanies as it had once been in the salons and corridors of Versailles.

As to Captain Ephraim Savage, he returned safely to his beloved Boston, where he fulfilled his ambition by building himself a fair brick house upon the rising ground in the northern part of the city, whence he could look down both upon the shipping in the river and the bay.

The manor house of La Ste. Marie was soon restored to its former prosperity, but its seigneur lived from day to day dreading that his wife and son a changed man. He grew leaner, fiercer, less human, forever heading parties which made their way into the Iroquois woods and which survived the savage hostilities in the terrible nature of their deeds. A day came at last when he sallied out upon one of these expeditions from which neither he nor any of his men ever returned.

THE END.

Petty Criticism.

Cyrus Small's time was largely spent in discovering the faults and shortcomings of his neighbors and inanimate, while Mrs. Small, as it seemed, was equally vigilant in attempting to bring forward something of which she could say, "There, you can't pick any flaws in that!"

Once she thought this happiness would be hers. A certain man in the town inherited large wealth under peculiar circumstances. It was his unfortune to die in bed when the court awarded it to him by stood up and said that, in view of all the facts in the case, he believed that the property belonged of right to another heir. His action was generally looked upon as a noble one.

Mrs. Small was loud in her expressions of praise.

"Yes, I know," said her husband, "twas a fine thing. Few men would have done it, and that's why he felt so awkward to stand up there and say what he did. He showed that he felt embarrassed by the whole affair."

"Cyrus Small, I should hope you would not find fault with his attitude when he was doing such a grand thing!"

"Oh, no; I have no wish to criticise," said Cyrus, "but if I had been on the platform, facing all those people, I should have tried to tee out a little more."

VOLCANOES OF BRITAIN.

In Scotland Are Four Volcanoes of Comparatively Recent Activity.

Whenever any of the volcanoes of Europe show activity, rumor at once credits Bath with lying in an old crater, says a London writer. The cup-like hollow in which the city is built and the hot springs of the spa give color to the story. "Suppose it broke out again," say people with a little thrill of fearful speculation.

But Bath is not in a crater. She lies in a river valley, just as many another city does. All the same, they have volcanoes in Britain, and, geologically speaking, not so very long ago.

Along the west of Scotland are the remains of four volcanoes of comparatively recent activity. They are in Skye (the Cooloin Hills), in Rum, in Mull, and on Ardnamurchan Point, and their lava overlies the lava of former eruptions.

Probably these volcanoes rose to about 10,000 feet, or as high as Etna. They are but a third of their old height now, owing to the sinking of the continental shelf that was once Atlantis and to the natural process of wearing down that all the older volcanoes of the world have undergone. At the same time they formed a great smoking range, and that at a time when many of the newer rocks of Britain had already been formed.

All this western region, much of it now under the sea, was volcanic. The strange columnar rocks at the Giant's Causeway, in Northern Ireland, and at Staffa tell of the lava flow.

Wherever there is igneous rock it is intrusive. That is, it has been thrust up from beneath through other rocks. This means that there has been volcanic action, and by that action many hills in Northern and Western Britain were built. The form of Dartmoor suggests a breaking through and spreading out of the granite, and Dartmoor was no doubt an early volcano.

But the four hills already mentioned in the west of Scotland seem to be the volcanoes that were most recently active in Britain. If man be so old that he lived in the Atlantis of which the British islands are but the surviving hilltops, then he may have seen these four in eruption; but they are dead enough now.

The safe conclusion is that volcanic activity in the far parts of the world is sometimes reflected in a disturbance of the waters of Loch Ness, among the Scottish lochs; and herein there is, no doubt, there is a weak point in the crust of the earth; but probably the most industrious-minded of Britain cannot dare to expect to see eruptions in Britain again.

An Opportunity for Trade.

An answer to the question has been submitted by the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, who writes from Bristol, England, as follows:

"With Welsh colliery and ship owners exporting to Canada an opportunity for reciprocal trade now presents itself under more favorable conditions than those that have heretofore prevailed. The organizations that are shipping to Canada and the United States, are desirous of obtaining Canadian pit-props and pitwood as return cargo, and are prepared to receive quotations free on board Montreal and Quebec on pit-props of good straight larch or fir, cut in sizes of 6-ft., 8-, 11-, and 12-foot lengths, with the diameter at the small end ranging from about 3 inches in the smaller props to about 7 inches in the largest. If Canadian wood is to compete, the price must not exceed about $6.50 per ton, free on board and stowed at either of these ports."

Danish Immigration to Canada.

Two Danish experts are touring Quebec as representatives of the Danish Government. Mr. M. Gorman is considered one of the leading agricultural experts of his country, while Mr. C. Roventlow is an ex-member of the Danish Parliament, journalist and authority on political economy. They are investigating the possibilities with a view to Danish immigration to Canada.

Nova Scotia Markets More Wool.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., has forwarded from Nova Scotia collecting stations upwards of 85,000 pounds of wool last season. While this is an increase of about twenty per cent. over last year's sales through this agency, it is still somewhat disappointing in view of the splendid returns of last year from shipments made through the Canadian Co-operative.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion. In smaller type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN
Barrister and Solicitor
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
OFFICE : Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

Constipation
Flatulency
Diarrhea
Wind Colic
To Sweeten Stomach
Regulate Bowels

Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and Natural Sleep without Opiates

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

LUMBER
Lath and Shingles
Hardwood Flooring
Beaver Board, Fibre Board
Asphalt Shingles
ROBERT LIGHT
Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

SAVING FENCE POSTS

Ontario Puts In Twenty Million Fence Posts Yearly.

White Cedar Posts Will Soon Be Unobtainable—Coal Tar Creosote the Best Wood Preservative—Directions for Application — Cottage Cheese Easy to Make.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Every year the decay of fence posts on Ontario farms required a replacement of not less than twenty million posts. This repair bill of five million dollars each year could be very greatly reduced through the use of wood preservatives. A white cedar post costing twenty-five cents may last fifteen years in the natural condition, but treated with creosote it will last thirty years. It should be good business to treat all posts, saving money, posts and labor.

White Cedar Posts Soon Unobtainable.

White cedar posts will soon be unobtainable. Other woods can be used; woods with a reputation for early decay, but which can be made very efficient by the creosote treatment. For instance, soft maple or willow posts will last but four years in the natural condition; treat them with creosote and such will be serviceable for twenty years. It costs about twenty cents per post to give creosote treatment. If the post will last double or five times as long through being creosoted, surely the twenty cent investment is a profitable one.

Decay Caused by Fungi and Bacteria.

Decay or rot in fence posts is caused by fungi and bacteria. Wood tissue being largely cellulose is a good food for bacteria and fungi, and the moist, away from light, condition just beneath the surface of the soil is also suitable to their development. Hence we see the posts rotting off just below the surface of the soil in which such are set. If the post is soaked with creosote it becomes a poison medium to the fungi and bacteria that may attack it; and their growth is greatly restricted. Coal tar creosote is the most satisfactory preservative that we can use on the farm. The posts to be treated must be thoroughly seasoned and dry to absorb sufficient creosote. The practice of spraying or brushing on hot creosote is not a very satisfactory one as the wood does not absorb enough of the preservative to be of much use.

How to Get Best Results.

To get good results, an open tank with a place beneath, for other heating arrangement, should be set up. The coal tar creosote is heated in the open tank and then the posts are immersed long enough to permit a good soaking with the hot oil. A large oil drum with one end removed and also over a fireplace makes a cheap and efficient tank, if nothing larger is at hand on the farm. The following points should be kept in mind by the man doing the work:

(1) Have the posts clean, dry and free from bark.

(2) Heat the creosote to 180° F., and maintain for 2 to 6 hours, according to condition of posts.

(3) Immerse the posts in the creosote long enough to give a penetrament that will extend six inches above the ground line after posts are set in fence row.

(4) Leave the posts in the hot oil long enough to permit them to cool after the fire has been drawn.

(5) Allow more creosote on the tank to take the place of that absorbed.

(6) Use small posts; 4½ inches in diameter and round are to be preferred.

(7) Do not let the temperature go above 200° F.—L. Stevenson, O.A.C., Guelph.

Cottage Cheese Easy to Make.

On most farms there is produced considerable skimmilk. It is fed to calves, hogs or chickens, while little thought is given to its value as human food on the farm. One form of utilizing this valuable food in the household is as cottage cheese, or Dutch cheese.

Cottage cheese contains all of the proteins of milk and a little fat. It contains more protein than most meats and the cost is very slight. Each pound of cottage cheese contains about one-fifth of a pound of protein, most of which is digestible.

This food alone is delicious and palatable, and it may be made more so by adding a little cream or thick cream, salt, chopped onion, and pimentos. It may be used in sandwiches and salads, and served with fruits, jellies and nuts. As a meat substitute cottage cheese rolls make a pleasing dish.

Cottage cheese may be made in any home by permitting the milk to sour naturally until it curdles or clabbers. Cut the curd into fine pieces with a knife and cook slowly over a slow fire, preferably at the back of the stove, until the curd contracts and whey off. Remove the whey, wash with cold water to firm the curd and wash out some of the acid taste. Place in colander or hang in a cloth sack to drain. After curds are draining it is ready for the table. It requires no curing.

Seeds Stand Heat.

None of nature's inventions has more wonderful powers of endurance than the seed by means of which plant life is carried on.

Tests subject certain seeds for hours to a temperature of 100 degrees below freezing point, you may heat them until they are hot enough to burn your hand, yet they will not lose their vitality.

Huge fires sometimes rage through the forests, destroying mile after mile of giant trees. Where the fire has passed there remain nothing apparently but charred stumps and flame-scorched, smouldering soil. Yet within a few months the whole district will be green with the first leaves of tiny seedling trees.

When tests were made recently to discover the heat at ground-level during a forest fire, it was found that the heat rose higher than 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit. The fire moves so quickly that this intense heat lasts only for a minute or less at any spot.

Various tree seeds were then tried to see what heat they could resist. It was found that fir cones could withstand a temperature of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 minutes without losing their vitality.

Chinese Books.

There are no old bookshops in China. Old books are apparently disposed of by private arrangement with friends or acquaintances. In Chinese books the pages are printed on only the book. It is a kind of binding case, fastened up with a neat little clasp. Each book has a small label. This is attached to the case by a dangling thong of cloth. The book inside is in four, six, ten, or more sections, each unattached to the other. The leaves are printed on one side only of the thin glazed rice paper, and the blank sides touch in pairs and are uncut except at the top and bottom, one turns over two pages at once.

Captain Webb.

Captain Matthew Webb, the first of the Channel swimmers, was a sailor of Herculean physique and "breadth of beam," as he called it. He used the breast stroke, turning on his back when he wanted a rest, and was sustained during his twenty-two hours' swim by a remarkable mixture of cod liver oil, beef tea, brandy, and old ale; but towards the end he took black coffee to keep himself awake. Webb's triumph proved to be a personal misfortune; he was a broken man, both physically and financially, when he attempted the foolhardy feat of swimming the rapids of Niagara.

A Super Lifeboat.

The most powerful lifeboat ever built, having a radius of 150 miles, and two cabins providing accommodation for fifty persons, is under construction at Cowes for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution's station at New Brighton.

She will be sixty feet long and almost unsinkable. She will have as many water-tight compartments as a modern battle-cruiser, and her engines will be proof even against the flooding of the engine-room.

She will carry a line-throwing gun and a life-saving net, stretched amidships.

One of the fossil dragon flies has a wing spread of more than two feet.

A Rich Claim.

A rich claim giving excellent results in gold, silver and lead has been struck in Dupuy, Que., by a farmer named Xavier Petit. While at work clearing his land he discovered the ore from which he took samples and sent them to the Provincial Laboratory of Mines in Montreal for analysis. The analysis certificate which he received from the laboratory shows the following mineral content per ton: Gold, 1 ounce; silver, $15.87; lead, $6. The mine is located only two miles from the railroad track.

SALARY OF FILM STAR.

The Great Garrick Made Only Fifty Thousand a Year.

"I have discovered," exclaimed Sir William Joynson-Hicks, in the House of Commons lately "that one star of the films has been offered a salary equal to those of seven Secretaries of State."

The House gasped. Although Sir William did not name the cinema actor or actress to whom he referred, the fact remains that each of the seven Under Secretaries of State, Ministers, but not in the Cabinet, receive a salary of about $7,500, or $62,500 for the septet. Indeed, it is not the first time that persons in high official place in Britain have observed with consternation the salaries of actors.

A Duke of Grafton, when Lord Chamberlain, was approached by a deputation of actors headed by Garrick, praying for redress for certain grievances. Grafton proceeded to ask Garrick what was his salary, and being told that it was $5,500 a year, lifted his hands in amasement.

"And this you call poverty!" little; whilst I have a son who is heir to my title and estate, venturing his life daily for his King and country at much less than that sum."

Five hundred pounds a year may sound little enough for a Garrick, and yet it is not quite certain that the stars of the acting profession earned substantially less in the past than now. Actors and actresses in Garrick's day had their private fortunes. It was not necessary that they should be seen at expensive and fashionable resorts. There were no photographers with fewer principles than a passion for fashionable intelligence. But the managers of a Dublin theatre in the eighteenth century found, to their chagrin, $5,000 to Mossop for a single season.

Michael Kelly, the actor and singer, found the income tax commissioner very skeptical when he returned $2,500 as his annual income from the profession, and as long as 70 years ago an unknown singer got $4,000 for the first season at the opera. Macready cleared more than $25,000 by his first year of management, and others obtained very large salaries for special appearance.

No doubt there are extravagant salaries paid here and there now-a-days, but it is quite possible that a careful examination of the whole subject, taking into account the different value of money and the difference in the scale of expenditure of theatrical stars at different periods, would show that successful actors are not so exceptionally much better off now than they were in the past—except that they do not have to work so hard.

Dullest Job In the World.

It is doubtful, according to a London paper, if there is any duller job on earth than that held by a redcoated, and then gilded, policeman who sits day after day in a small box tied by a rope to Blackfriars Bridge, which crosses the Thames in the busiest part of London. Trains are at work on the bridge, and the man's job is to cast off his rope and watch them pass. If they pass too sluggishly much better off now than they were in the past—except that they do not have to work so hard.

Budget Books Were Accordingly Distributed.

"But we cannot save that much," some of the employes declared. "Yes, you can—build on those lines, keep a budget system on your household expenses, and we'll see that you don't suffer in an emergency," was the company's reply.

Budget books were accordingly distributed. Then came the problem of deciding whether or not they had been legitimate saving. A list of the securities considered sound was submitted. It included Government bonds and municipal securities, savings bank accounts, municipal bonds, stock in sound companies and utilities, building and loan stock, really mortgaged and first class real estate. Part of this payment on a home, which was encouraged, and on furniture, but it did not cover the buying of a motor car or jewelry or going on the honeymoon plan. Even the young switchboard operator, who invested in silverware for her "day of days" agreed that it was not considered real saving. A committee passed on every card and decided whether or not conditions had been met.

Then came another problem. It was found that some employes were in debt. They owed the clothier, the dry goods store, the grocery man. How could they save when in debt?

"You must get out of debt," came the order. "Give us a list of your obligations and your 10 per cent. can be applied on them until they are cleared off. Then don't run any more bills. Pay cash."

To ensure that employes don't save for a while and then blow it all in, an auditing committee meets each individual every three months and sees that the savings are intact. He also talks on investments. In addition a motherly woman calls on the girl employes, and shows them how they can economise in dress and put aside the required savings. The pay roll of the company mentioned comes to over $1,250,000 a year, and a report shows that for the first year, gone through by the plan, the bonds have been saved—or more than $125,000.—Toronto Telegram.

Chinese Bandits Compels All Employes To Invest Ten Per Cent. Of Salary in Securities

They think twice before they buy a box of chocolates or a ten-cent cigar do the small army of employes who work for the United Light and Power Company and of the United Telephone Company of Abilene, Kansas, a little place of 10,000 people. Clayson H. Brown, president of the above corporations, compels all his employes to save at least 10 per cent. of their incomes. On 1st July, 1922, this hard-headed boss issued a notice to his 1,200 clerks and other workers that henceforth they would be required to put by the aforesaid 10 per cent. and to invest it in sound securities.

"I do not want any employe who is not thrifty," he said, "and any member of our force from top to bottom who does not desire to save will have to seek another job."

Even that advocate of thrift, John D. Rockefeller, with his famous slogan of "save your pennies," has never attempted anything like compulsory economy, and naturally Brown's announcement caused consternation among the staff. But the plan has worked out well and is today attracting the attention of employers in all parts of the country.

"We are not concerned with what you do with 90 per cent. of your wages," was the first announcement; "but we do want to know what happens to one-tenth. It is a new idea to many that they can really save if they try. They have been just spending every cent before the next pay cheque came and seem to think it is the only system for the worker in a modern country."

It was found that many had no idea as to what constituted a sound investment. A committee of assistants appointed by Mr. Brown negatived many schemes that promised unreasonable dividends. Meetings were held in all parts of the system, at which talks were given on investing, showing the kind of securities that would be approved and why. Careful analysis of the savings shows that about 50 per cent. are putting their accumulation in preferred stock of the utilities they serve. Thirty per cent. are placing funds in building or loan stock or paying out on homes. Twenty per cent. are depositing in savings banks or Government savings securities. The average earnings on all investments are 5.5 per cent.

The persuasive peddler of dil stock, banana plantation shares, wild cat mining stock and all other doubtful stuff is being eliminated by this group of investors. Commencing with the initiation of the plan every employe was given a monthly card on which his pay was entered, the amount of his savings from the monthly wages and the form in which he had invested at least 10 per cent. of his salary. Having properly filled out, is received at the general offices of the associated companies, and a receipt is issued for the succeeding month.

Uncle of Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Edmund Henry Byng, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Enfield and Baron Strafford, who recently made a tour of Canada and who is the uncle of the Governor-General, Baron Byng of Vimy, at Government House, Ottawa, is head of one of the best known families in the family. He is the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Strafford, the Governor-General being a younger son of the second earl.

Lord Strafford was born on January 27, 1862, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir W. Miles, Bart. He received his education at Eton and abroad. He married, in 1894, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Thomas Edward Ponsonbroke, Bart., and has two daughters. He succeeded his father in 1918.

The earl studied civil engineering, and practised his profession from 1881 to 1887, and is still a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was a member of the London County Council from 1889 to 1895. He is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, has been a County alderman for Hertfordshire and Middlesex since 1901, and also holds the position of chairman of the Middlesex War Pensions, local committee.

London's Fisherwoman.

At one period of its long history London could boast of quite a large population of fisherfolk, but to think of finding a fisherman's daughter in long modern London sounds rather ridiculous.

Nevertheless, the Blue Book of London, recently issued, has revealed the fact that a solitary person, describing herself as a fisherwoman, lives at Wandsworth. In the city itself there is a fisherwoman, thus making a total fishing population of two. London also possesses a woman blacksmith, who resides at Shoreditch, two women gamblers, and a woman bricklayer. Can any other city beat this record?

Chequers.

Chequers Court, the official residence of the British Prime Minister, may be occupied by the U. S. Ambassador if the Prime Minister and one or two other principal Cabinet Ministers have fine residences of their own. It was donated by Lord Lee of Fareham and his wife. He was the former Lieut.-Col. Arthur Lee, who was the friend of Theodore Roosevelt, whom he accompanied as Military Attache of the British Embassy at Washington to Cuba in the war with Spain.

The Trade Habit.

Jones: "So the Smith-Brown matrimonial bureau is broken off, is it?"

Yes. The Browns objected to Smith's being a communist. You know he is a contractor himself, so he sent out circulars to all the ministers in town asking for their lowest estimates for performing the ceremony."

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

Attempt to Secure the Murder of Captain Usher.

The plot to kidnap the millionaire draft evader, Grover Bergdoll, which ended so disastrously for some of the participants, recalls the attempt that was made by a number of Canadians to bring back Ben Lett from the United States, where he had taken refuge after the assassination of Captain Edgeworth Usher, in 1835. Lett was also implicated in several of the other deeds of violence that followed the defeat of the "Patriot" rising of '37. His greater crime, however, was the cold-blooded murder of Captain Usher, from which resembles many of the outrages accompanying the recent reign of terror and lawlessness in Ireland.

Usher, who came of a famous and Irish family connected in Canada with the Streets, Thompsons and other Loyalist families, was shot dead through the door of his own home, Wilford Grange, a house which still stands, although much altered, on Yonge street, above Eglinton. Captain Usher was an officer of the 3rd Lincoln Militia, and was an active leader against the rebels. He was incorrectly credited with participation in the "Caroline" affair. On the night of November 16, 1838, Ben Lett and a companion crossed the Niagara in a small boat. They seized Henry Ruyler, a Willoughby farmer, and forced him to go to Usher's house and call him. Mistaking the door. Against his wife's protests, Usher approached the door with a lighted candle in his hand, and was struck through the sidelights, shot and killed. He was but 34 years of age. The monument at his grave in Drummond Hill Cemetery tells the story of his assassination.

Several plots were formed in Canada having for their object the forcible seizure of Lett in the United States refuge and his return to Canada to meet the punishment for his crime. Nothing came of these plots, except that one alleged plotter was seized and tried in the United States for conspiracy, but escaped conviction. Col. Arthur Lee, V.C., Usher of Toronto is a grandson of the victim of Lett's political fury.—Toronto Globe.

A Simple Tribute.

Marshal Foch is a great soldier, but he is something more; he is an orator, with power to rise to a great occasion. His speech at the dedication of the Canadian memorial at St. Julien a few weeks ago has attracted wide attention. Simple tribute to the aid of a strong ally. In the course of his address he said;

"It is indeed easy for me, at the foot of this monument, to think of the fateful day when the Germans, in an effort to assure victory, had recourse to emissions of gas, violating once more another treaty, another solemn agreement.

"How can one forget such events? Can you understand the courage, the will of the leaders, who, surprised by new methods of attack against which they had no means of defence, had, just the same, the face to meet them and to the furnace men whom they knew in advance to be disarmed?

"It is the glory of those men come from Canada to have held fast, and, miracle of energy, counter-attacked St. Julien, making step-village and the little neighboring wood, and redoubt behind which Marshal French and I were able to seek and put into effect means which were to prevent the surprise from becoming a serious defeat.

"The Canadians paid heavily for their sacrifice, and this corner of earth on which this monument of gratitude and piety rises has been bathed in their blood. They wrote here their days of heroism in the book of Glory which is the history of their participation in the war."

Uncle of Governor-General.

The Right Hon. Edmund Henry Byng, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Enfield and Baron Strafford, who recently made a tour of Canada and who is the uncle of the Governor-General, Baron Byng of Vimy, at Government House, Ottawa, is head of one of the best known families in the family. He is the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Strafford, the Governor-General being a younger son of the second earl.

Lord Strafford was born on January 27, 1862, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir W. Miles, Bart. He received his education at Eton and abroad. He married, in 1894, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Thomas Edward Ponsonbroke, Bart., and has two daughters. He succeeded his father in 1918.

The earl studied civil engineering, and practised his profession from 1881 to 1887, and is still a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was a member of the London County Council from 1889 to 1895. He is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, has been a County alderman for Hertfordshire and Middlesex since 1901, and also holds the position of chairman of the Middlesex War Pensions, local committee.

London's Fisherwoman.

At one period of its long history London could boast of quite a large population of fisherfolk, but to think of finding a fisherman's daughter in long modern London sounds rather ridiculous.

Nevertheless, the Blue Book of London, recently issued, has revealed the fact that a solitary person, describing herself as a fisherwoman, lives at Wandsworth. In the city itself there is a fisherwoman, thus making a total fishing population of two. London also possesses a woman blacksmith, who resides at Shoreditch, two women gamblers, and a woman bricklayer. Can any other city beat this record?

Chequers.

Chequers Court, the official residence of the British Prime Minister, may be occupied by the U. S. Ambassador if the Prime Minister and one or two other principal Cabinet Ministers have fine residences of their own. It was donated by Lord Lee of Fareham and his wife. He was the former Lieut.-Col. Arthur Lee, who was the friend of Theodore Roosevelt, whom he accompanied as Military Attache of the British Embassy at Washington to Cuba in the war with Spain.

The Trade Habit.

Jones: "So the Smith-Brown matrimonial bureau is broken off, is it?"

Yes. The Browns objected to Smith's being a communist. You know he is a contractor himself, so he sent out circulars to all the ministers in town asking for their lowest estimates for performing the ceremony."

Late British Ambassador Defends Himself and Policy Of the British Foreign Office

In his recently published memoirs, Sir George Buchanan, who was British Ambassador to Russia from 1910 until the Bolshevist revolution in 1918, defends himself and the policy of the British Foreign Office from the charge that they were responsible for the first revolution which unhorsed czarism and placed Kerensky temporarily in the saddle, and the other charge that it was owing to their action in the volley of Foreign Office that the czar and his family were left in Russia instead of being sent to safety in England. Both charges are answered well and fully in a French newspaper a year ago by Princess Paley, second wife of the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the czar. Sir George presents overwhelming facts against the first charge and concludes:

"I could forgive much to a lady who has suffered so cruelly—who has lost a husband and a most brilliant and attractive son through the Bolshevist assassins—but I cannot forgive her pathy. I also have had my sorrows, and what I cannot pardon is her lack of sympathy with those who have died or having sans la moindre pudeur turned her back on her fallen friends. My wife never turned her back on those who were in need or in want of sympathy. She might be alive to-day had she not, from the beginning of the war down to her last fatal illness, devoted herself to the ministering to the needs of Russians of every class of society, whether they were wounded soldiers or indigent refugees."

As regards the second charge he is a shade less convincing. He calls to witness Mr. Lloyd George, who refused sign Affairs of the first Provisional Government, that this Government was not completely master in its own household, and with the growing menace of Bolshevism felt itself unable to guarantee safe conduct to the royal family had it desired to leave Russia. Sir George contradicts flatly the charge that he had been ordered by the King to deliver to the czar a telegram from the King of England. The only telegram which King George addressed to Nicholas after his abdication was one sent through Lord Salisbury to Milliukoff, British military representative at headquarters, and in this not a word was said about leaving for England.

Sir George easily proves that he was unable to deliver this telegram and adds, "I was subsequently informed that no further action in the matter." Milliukoff, however, writing in a recent number of the Revue de Paris, does not offer the conditional form of negation in the late czar (I had in mind the proposed despatch of a British cruiser to Murmansk), nor does Sir George's recollection of the interview. The British Government no longer persisted in its proposal.

As known at that time Mr. Henderson and M. Albert Thomas (the Labor delegates of respectively England and France) were already in Petrograd as the accredited envoys to replace Sir George Buchanan and M. Maurice Paleologue (the French Ambassador). Both Mr. Henderson and M. Albert Thomas agree in informed me of the real object of their mission.

"Dating from that period the attitude of our Allies toward the Soviets had changed. The attitude of our Allies to the plan for the conveyance of the czar and his family to England also underwent a considerable change. Did the second Provisional Government in Russia also change its attitude in regard to the czar? Apart from the statements made recently by M. Kerensky, and not repudiated by anyone, it did not change.

"Sir George Buchanan has thought fit in his published reminiscences to pass in total silence all these important facts. But it is greatly to be regretted that Sir George should in some form or other reply to the statements made by myself and M. Kerensky as to matters which, apparently, have escaped his notice."

The inference is that both the British and French Governments, while at one time desirous that the czar and his family should be removed from Russia and probably domiciled in England, changed their views as a result of the pressure of radical opinion. As regards the telegram which he was unable to deliver to the czar Sir George says that subsequently he was instructed to take no further action in the matter, but what the matter was he does not specify. Even here at least a change of British policy.

While the ambassadorship in Russia was the most important phase of Sir George's career, his long service in Spain is able to contribute from his experiences at other courts much matter that is interesting. He mentions, for example, the late Duke Adolphe, whose grand duke and duchess were the grandchildren of Queen Victoria, he was instructed by Her Majesty to say as to the alleged marital differences of the two monarchs. His report had to be unfavorable, and the Queen replied, "Well, I've got up that marriage and I will never try to marry anyone else."

La Folette In Europe.

Senator La Folette is visiting Europe this summer. He was against U. S. participation in the war. He is reported in Germany to be pro-German and to expect to see anything in Europe which will change his opinion.

A FALSE ALARM.

Average Farmer Wealthier Than Average City Man.

Wages in the city at the present time are attractive and quite a few young men and women are leaving the farms for the city with the idea that they will increase their earnings. While the movement from the farm to the city may not be as extensive as is generally supposed, the fact that too many may leave the farm and find themselves unfitted for city jobs. Many boys and girls who are leaving the farm at present would find themselves better situated twenty years from now if they had remained on the farm.

Many instances can be cited where of two brothers, one left for the city to accept a position as clerk or some other job, and the other remained on the farm. Invariably the one who took up farming as his vocation found himself a middle aged man ahead of the brother who went to the city.

We too often measure the success of the few in the city as being representative of the average. Nothing can be farther from the facts. The average farmer has many times the wealth of the average man who lives in the city. The city does offer occasional opportunity to make large sums of money, but it requires unusual ability, extraordinary advantages, tremendous physique, and long hours of hard work.

Too many young men leave the farm to seek easy positions in the city. These men seldom, if ever, make more than a living. It is fortunate that they cannot get a true vision of the city and the farm. It would seem that a few years would show what a few of its leaders and outstanding men accomplish. They fail to observe what those men must do to rise above the multitude. They do not grasp what must be done to bring signal success and they fail to comprehend their own opportunities.

Right now there are many chances to develop special markets for high quality dairy products. Few cities have an adequate supply of high quality milk, butter and cheese. Every farm boy has a chance to become further by making a first class, intelligent farmer of himself, or one of the other kind. Boys or girls contemplating leaving the farm should think carefully of the final results.

Contributor to National Wealth.

Milk in a natural state or in the form of butter and cheese is an article of diet so useful, wholesome, and palatable that dairy management is one of the most important branches of husbandry. So writes an authority on dairying; and there is not a Canadian who has given any thought to the matter who will question that assertion. Our daily bill of fare on every table in the Dominion, be it the table of the rich or poor, countryman or city dweller, bears it out, for practically every one, three times a day, partakes of milk and its products. And this consumption has made the basis of diet, the better for health and the better for pocket.

Another aspect of the matter shows it to what extent the dairy industry is a contributor to national wealth. It is officially estimated that the annual consumption of milk and all its products have a value of about $112,000,000. For instance in 1921 the creamery butter amounted to 132,000,000 pounds, having a value of $48,000,000. There were 162,000,000 pounds of cheese made in the factories, worth $29,000,000. Besides these there were the dairy-made butter and cheese, the condensed cream and milk, the casein, the milk powder, and the fresh milk and cream consumed in a natural state.

Hog Clubs In Ontario.

Wentworth and Halton counties are going strong on hog clubs for boys, there being ten clubs in Wentworth alone. Halton county won a $100 prize for the best load of pigs produced last year, and an added better grade will be exhibited this season. Other counties which have taken advantage of the Government offer to make the competition more interesting however.

The producers alone do not share the benefit, as the improvement in the product means that the packers will be in a position to develop a better export trade.

Clubs have been formed in Mountsberg, Carlisle, East Flamboro, eighth line; Freelton, Waterdown, Westover, Copetown, Lynden, Trinity, Greensville and Troy. The Department of Agriculture has offered boars for use in the different clubs. Wentworth has taken ten of these to graded animals. Two clubs now in existence represent a membership of 250, and 200 of the bacon type sows are owned, which means a large production. Boars are also being loaned free by the Department, and are left with the clubs as long as they remain in existence. Additional clubs can be formed at any time, and the offer of boars is not limited.

Great Migration.

A great scheme for migrating the entire Highland population to Canada has been devised by Mr. Angus Robertson, president of the Highland Association of Canada. Mr. Robertson has just returned to Scotland from Nova Scotia, where he had been attending the 150th anniversary of the landing of Scotsmen in Canada. He has conducted inquiries into the possibility of transporting the population of the Highlands (about 2,000,000) to Canada, which, he declares, is quite feasible. Nova Scotia alone, he says, could take the whole of them. His contention is that at present Highlanders are drifting to all parts of the world because Great Britain is doing nothing for them, and it would be better to settle them in communities in Canada, by which such a spiritual asset to the Empire would remain intact.

Queer Craft.

Montreal had some queer-looking craft in her harbor thirty-one years ago when Spain sent three exact models of Columbus' ships across the Atlantic to the Chicago World's Fair. Equally queer is a quaint craft just launched in the English river Thames. It is a model Japanese fishing boat. It has an overhanging prow and is propelled by a pair of sweeps over the stern. A mast is stepped amidships. Blue lozenges on the sides for ornament show the only paint on the vessel. Immediately after the launching it was put into the water, and, in spite of lack of paint or varnish, it did not ship a drop of water.

YOUNG DAUGHTER MADE WELL

Mother Tells How Her Daughter Suffered and Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkam's Vegetable Compound

Vancouver, B.C.—"My daughter is a young girl who has been having severe pains and weak and dizzy feelings for some time and had lost her appetite. Through my elder daughter I had heard of a woman who was taking it for the same trouble, we were told of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My daughter has been taking it for several months and is quite all right now. I am glad to do all it was guaranteed to do and we have told a number of friends about it. I am never without a bottle of it in the house." I myself take it for that weak, tired, worn-out feeling which sometimes comes to us all. I find it is building me up and I strongly recommend it to any woman who is suffering as I and my daughter have."—Mrs. J. McDONALD, 2247 26th Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C.

From the age of twelve a girl needs all the care a thoughtful mother can give. Many a woman has gone through a life of pain and misery—the victim of thoughtlessness or ignorance of the mother who should have guided her during this time.

If she complains of backache, pains in the back and lower limbs, or if you notice a slowness of thought, nervousness or irritable ness, let Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound be especially adapted for such conditions.

FISH HATCHERIES.

Annual Report Receives Their Most Favorable Mention.

Much evidence of beneficial results of fish hatcheries is recorded in the annual report of the Dominion Superintendent of Fish Culture.

"From the late spawning days decision," says the report, "the whitefish fishery in Lake Winnipeg was brought back to its normal, and compares favorably with what it was in the earliest days, and in one recent year the catch of whitefish, per net, was more than double what it ever was in the history of the lake.

"Thirty-five years ago the whitefish fishery of Lake Erie was regarded as a thing of the past, but with intensive fish cultural operations on both sides of the line it has been brought back to a most remunerative condition."

The president of the Lambton Fisheries Association is quoted as to the beneficial effect on the Point Edward hatchery on whitefish in Lake Huron. Prior to the establishment of that hatchery the president of the Lambton Association had depended "wholly on pickerel and sturgeon to meet expenses"; but after its commencement of operations the catch increased yearly until now he depends on them and not on pickerel and sturgeon for his season's profits.

"The Bay of Quinte fishery," he says, "is practically gone twenty-five years ago," the report goes on, "but is now in a most flourishing condition as is indicated by the catch. The department undertook to stock the lake at first with fry from the whitefish hatchery at Trenton Ferry and subsequently at Point au Pinkerel and sturgeon for his season's profits."

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

To buy that

Diamond Engagement Ring or the Wedding Ring.

Diamonds mounted in all the popular settings.

Everything New in Jewellery

New Ear Rings just arrived at very Reasonable Prices.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

MONEY SAVING PRICES

Motor Oil, 80c. gal.; Spark Plugs, guaranteed, 4 for $1.50; K. and W. Coil Points, 20c. pair; Auto Lamps, 6, 8, 21 c.p., 45c. each; Bicycle Tubes, 28 x 1½, 75c. each; Bicycle Tires, 28 x 1½, studded, $4.50 each; Front Springs for Ford $2.50 each; Rear Springs, $7.75 each; Gramophone Needles, 10c. per hundred; 25, 40, 50, 60 Watt Lamps, 3 for $1.00;

All makes Gramophones repaired.

Rubber Boots repaired and re-soled.

Guns repaired, saws filed, scissors sharpened and all general repair work done.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

BE EARLY!

Have your furnace or stove put in condition for fall use.

Let us fix your furnace up now and avoid the rush later on.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Hardware

Plumbing. Tinsmithing.

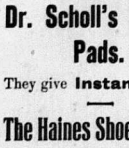
Next to Oaton's.

Feet Hurt?

Come to our Foot Comfort Department and learn how hundreds of people suffering with corns, callouses, bunions and weak feet have been benefited by

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Let Our Foot Comfort Department Show You



For—

Corns, Callouses, and Bunions

Use

Dr. Scholl's Zin Ox Pads.

They give **Instant Relief**

The Haines Shoe Houses

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sell it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

ALBERTA TURNS WET

Prohibition was defeated in the Province of Alberta on Monday.

The following shows how the vote in the liquor referendum stood at 10.30 p.m. on Monday night:

(a) For continuance and development of existing liquor legislation, 42,963.

(b) For sale of beer in licensed hotels and other premises, under a bill prepared by the Hotelmen's Association, 3,114.

(c) For sale of beer by or through Government vendors for consumption on private premises, 2,348.

(d) For sale of all liquors through Government vendors on the permit system, beer to be consummed on licensed premises, 66,598.

"POCOHONTAS"—What is it ?

A shooting match will be held at Mr. Frank Vandebogart's, Richmond, on Thanksgiving, Nov. 12th.

Embey Hill Methodist Church will hold a radio concert in the Town Hall, Lonsdale, on Thursday, Nov. 8th, at 7.30 p.m.

On page 5 of this issue will be found a half page advertisement of McIntosh Bros. It will be to your advantage to look it over carefully and shop at this enterprising store. 49-a

The C. W. L. of St. Patrick's Church, will give an "At Home" in St. Patrick's hall on Thursday evening, November 8th. Refreshments, cards, dancing.

MRS. D. MOONEY,
Convenor.

Dr. Miles A. Galbraith, D.C., chiropractor and nerve specialist, Fourth street, Deseronto, and formerly of Chicago, Ill., has opened up an office at the corner of Dundas and East streets, Napanee.

Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold their Rummage Sale, in the town hall, Nov. 16th and 17th. All parties having parcels to be called for leave them where the collector can see them on these dates.

Mr. W. H. Light, market clerk, reports the shipping of 1,200 calves and 3,950 hogs from the Napanee stock yards during a period of six months. These were all weighed on the town scales at the station.

Poultry Days in Napanee will be on Wednesday and Thursday, November 28th and 29th. The Town Council at its meeting on Monday evening, fixed the above dates at the request of some of the large poultry buyers, who visit Napanee on these two big days.

The house and most of the contents owned by Edward Fowler of Croydon, were destroyed by fire which started in the top storey about 3.30 a.m. Friday. Mr. Fowler and the family got out safely, but the fire had such a start that he was only able to save very little of the contents.

The Napanee Poultry Association would like very much to have the parties who erected the large banner from the corner of Dundas and John streets, on Hallowe'en night, return the same and no questions will be asked. The banner cost considerable money and the Association cannot afford to lose it.

Mr. Herbert Embury, of Wesley, is having one of the most complete systems of its kind in Eastern Ontario installed in his fine farm residence by Percy Vine, of Vine's Electric Shop, Napanee. The system includes a Caron light plant, capable of handling 60 lights. This plant pumps water for all the cattle, runs the milking machine, cream separator and other appliances needed about the farm.

"Lovest thou Me ?" John 21-16; "Let us watch and be sober," 1 Thess. 5-6; "If any man be in Christ he is a new creature," 2 Cor., 5-17; "Endure hardness as a good soldier of Christ," 2 Tim. 2-3; "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men," Gal. 6-10; "The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by Him," Deut. 33-12; "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good," Romm. 12-21; "To hold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God," 1 John, 3-1.

Hark my soul ! It is the Lord,
'Tis thy Saviour, hear His word;
Jesus speaks, and speaks to thee,
Say poor sinner, lov'st thou Me.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Cheese Board Sales.

Perth, 831 at 18⅝c to 19 5-16c.
Iroquois, 660 at 19⅛c.
Napanee, 1,025 at 19 7-16c.
Listowel, 1,500 offered, 19¾c. bid, no sales.

"POCOHONTAS"—What is it ?

THURSDAY.

Queen's juniors win their Intercollegiate football group.

Zev is easy winner of Autumn Stakes at Empire City.

Scotland defeats Ireland, 1—0, in Inter-league soccer match.

James B. MacLachlan sentenced to two years for seditious libel.

U. S. "drys" object to Britain having liquor in bond in U. S. ports.

Bank clearings of 24 Canadian cities increase 50.9 per cent. in October.

Best Canadian bacon finds ready sale in Old Country after a little publicity.

Quarter million dollar loss is incurred and several persons hurt in Winnipeg fire.

Two men adrift two days on Lake St. Clair in disabled launch are dashed on shore by gale.

Death of Chatham man thought caused by boy's prank resulted from high blood pressure.

Customs and excise revenues for October show substantial gain over same month last year.

Lord Coventry's Verdict beats the French horse Epinard in Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket.

Diamond Point Plow Shares, all makes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

WATCH FOR THE RUMMAGE SALE

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. G. E. Hall, Montreal, spent last week with his mother, Mrs. W. F. Hall.

Miss Bryers, who has been visiting friends in Kingston has returned home.

Messrs. F. L. Vanalstine and W. T. Shaver left on Monday morning on a hunting trip.

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman is conducting a Mission this week in St. George's Church, Oshawa.

Miss Northmore, Kingston, spent last week the guest of Mrs. Schuyler Loucks, Roblin's Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Milligan, Tamworth, spent a few days last week with friends in Belleville.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson and Miss Georgie are spending a couple of weeks with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Meyers, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. F. Hall, left last week for Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Elizabeth VanLuven will play a violin solo in St. Mary Magdalene's Church next Sunday evening.

Miss Jewelle Miller and Mrs. B. N. Haycock, have returned to New York City after spending several weeks with relatives in Switzerville.

Mr. Roy Lott, Binghampton, N.Y., and Messrs. J. W. Robinson, F. Jas. Roblin, Ross Sills and F. W. Barrett left on Sunday on their annual hunting trip.

Messrs. Edwin Miller and Dr. McLaughlin left on Saturday for a couple of week's hunting.

Mr. J. B. Vandebogart, teller at the Standard Bank, Little Britain, has been transferred to the branch at Hamilton.

Mr. Kerr, of Trenton, is the new manager for the McIntosh Bros. store in Napanee.

Mrs. Thos. Wiggins, Saskatoon, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. C. Bogart.

Mr. J. E. Yared has returned home after a three weeks' trip visiting at New York City, Boston and other points in the United States.

Miss Albertine Yared, of Lowell, Mass., is visiting her uncle, Mr. J. E. Yared, of this town.

Messrs. Harry Moore and Chas. Cole, Deseronto, are spending a couple of weeks hunting in Northern Algoma.

Mrs. Albert Benjamin, Yarker, spent last week the guest of Mrs. F. F. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Penny, of Empey Hill, left on Tuesday for Syracuse, N.Y., where they intend to spend some time.

Miss Lena Allison, who has been visiting friends for a couple of weeks, returned to Montreal on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Black, Mr. and Mrs. George Ohlman and Miss Myrtle Russell attended the contest in Bridge street Methodist Church, Belleville, on Thursday last.

The members of the C.G.I.T. and C.S.E.T. groups of the above church were entertained by Miss Marion Carscallen at her home on the south river road on Thursday evening last.

Miss Meysie Madole, Mr. J. Lyman Murray and Mr. Kenneth Pentis, of Toronto, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Reddick and also attended the Rugby game between Varsity and Queen's on Saturday.

BIRTHS

Richmond — At Roblin, on Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richmond, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

Fox—Hollywood—At Napanee, on Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1923, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Mexico, Clayton Fox, of Napanee, to Eleanor Victoria, daughter of John Hollywood, of Kingston.

MacDonald—Millar—At Napanee, on Friday, Nov. 2nd, 1923, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., William Ronald MacDonald to Alice Maud Millar, both of Kingston.

McCumber—Storms—At Napanee, on Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1923, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Ross McCumber, to Dorothy, daughter of Henry Allan Storms, both of Napanee.

DEATHS

Perry—At Wilton, on Friday, Nov. 2nd, 1923, Emily Perry, aged 85 years, 6 months, 25 days.

Loan to Aid Immigration.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A Times' cable states that Sir James Mitchell, Premier of Western Australia, has proposed that the British Government should lend £10,000,000 to bring about a big increase in immigration to Western Australia. He suggests that his Government should use the money on behalf of Britain in the settlement of large numbers of immigrants in the southwest and collect from the settlers the interest and principal over a period of 30 years and remit the money back to the treasury in London.

Prisoner Jumps from Auto.

PETERBORO, Nov. 5.—John Doherty, aged 30, broke custody on Friday while being conveyed to the County Court. Seated in the back seat of a car with county Constable Moore, he took advantage of the driver's change to low gear on a steep hill just outside the courthouse to open the door and spring from the car. On a previous occasion Doherty broke away from a constable and the License Inspector. He was charged on the present occasion with B.O.T.A.

General Electric to Expand.

PETERBORO, Nov. 5.—A communication read before the City Council intimated that, on consummation of the deal between the Canadian and American General Electric Companies, a visit of leading officials will be made here to look over the local plant, with a view to spending considerable money. The letter was from A. E. Dyment, president of the Canadian General Electric Company.

LADIES' LONG WOOL GLOVES

In Pull-On Style.

Colors are Grey, and Fawn, with fancy stripe top.

Price 79c., $1 pair.

TOUGH

Two negroes were lying behind a packing case on the docks at Brest taking the labor out of the alleged Labor Battalion. Said one boastfully:

"Boy, Ah comes f'um a tough breed. Mah ole man done cut his nails wif a ax an' brush his teef wif a file."

"Huh, ain't so tough. Mah ole man am a plumber, an' twice a week he done shave hisself wif a blow torch."

—American Legion Weekly.

HANDKERCHIEF SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

25 dozen of fancy colored Handkerchiefs. These have hemstitched hems and embroidered in colors with gilt or tinsel thread.

Special at 25c. each.

For Real Genuine Merchandise "Satisfaction"—Do your Shopping at Robinson's. The initial cost does not matter if your purchases measure up to your expectancy of what it should be.

All of our lines are sold with our guarantee of satisfaction.

With November already here, Cold Weather Cannot be far away

We Have on Our Racks, in Stock, a Wide Range of Exclusively Styled Winter Coats Awaiting Your Selection.

Our record shows us that we sold 50 per cent. more Coats this October than we did in October, 1922.

This record was accomplished in the face of fine, warm weather, wholly unsuited for Coat selling.

The accomplishment of this merchandising event is ample proof to us, and should be to you, **"That our Coats must be of superior value."**

It conclusively backs up our oft repeated statement, **"That Robinson's lead in value giving.**

We would strongly urge the many, many women who have not as yet purchased their **Winter's Coat** to investigate our present very complete assortments.

The styles and materials you will find are absolutely authentic.

These are the Values that are Bringing in the Business "We Invite You to Share in The Harvest."

FUR COLLARED COATS $20.00

ALL SIZES

These Coats are made from genuine all wool Canadian Velours. Coat may be had in four styles of trimming, and with side-tie, or all-round belt. Fine quality Beaverine forms the collar. Each coat is lined and inter-lined.

Comes in all sizes and in several shades with brown predominating.

"MARVELLA" IS THE WONDER CLOTH OF THE SEASON

COMES IN COATS PRICED FROM $55.00 UP

These Coats are so rich in appearance that they successfully rival the charm of fur coats. The deep, rich pile of the fabric also creates warmth and comfort.

To a Coat, these garments come in one ornament side-tie effects. Beautiful fur collars are also employed. Linings are exceptionally wonderful. They come in black and colors.

TAILORED BURBERRYS AT $22.50 AND $39.50

PLAIN AND COON TRIMMED

This type has certainly taken the country by storm. It is invariably the choice of the school girl. Its appearance is unusually attractive and fits in most admirably with the present demand for sports wear.

Comes in a glorious range of Tweed Mixtures that are strong, dependable materials. All sizes.

BLACK RANKS HIGH WHEN IT COMES TO COLORS

OBTAINABLE IN WIDE VARIETY OF MATERIALS

Women who are moving in dress circles are choosing Black Coats this season, and simply because they are ultra-fashionable. Our present stock includes a splendid exclusively styled range of Coats, made in such materials as Velour, Duvetyn, Marvella, Esquimette and Crushed Plush.

WILTON MATS

November and December are the banner months for selling Mats. We are fully prepared for the rush. Have a very complete stock of the leading sizes such as 18 x 36, 27 x 54, and 36 x 63. The colors are Blue, Sand, Fawn and the new Browns. We only stock with the Sydney quality—do not handle the cheaper quality—consequently we are always sure of the wearing qualities. The prices are $4.50, $9.75 and $16.50. The pile is very deep and thick, made from the finest imported wools. With ordinary wear will last for 15 years at least, and retain their color until completely worn out.

AXMINSTER MATS

The next in wearing qualities to the Sydney Wilton, but a lower price of course. Made from a good long, imported wool specially selected for this quality of mats. The designs are all this season's creations. Beautiful patterns. Colors are Rose, and a combination of Blue and Brown and Green.

The sizes are 27 x 54, and 36 x 63.

The prices are $6.00 and $9.50.

A FEW ENTICING BARGAINS

Sugar and Cream special, $1.25 per pair. A new and very graceful shape, Butterfly design.

A very dainty etched and cut Tumbler—special, $1.25 for six.

Sherbets, to match above, 50c. each.

Butter Tubs, to match above, $1.00 each.

Marmalade, with silver top and spoon to match, $1.25 each.

Lovely Goblets to match, $7.50 per dozen.

Puritan Linen Paper by the pound, finest quality, 100 sheets and 75 envelopes, all for 75c.

FLOOR LAMP SHADE SPECIAL, $15.00—We will make to your order a floor lamp shade, large size, supplying everything, and using only best materials, Georgette or Crepe-de-Chene, over a heat proof lining. Pure silk or chenille 4-inch fringe. 10 shapes to choose from. Unlimited choice of color combinations. Yours for $15.00. You will find this to be superior to any ready-made shade priced $25.00 or under.

DESCRIBING SIX LINES FROM OUR WINTER HOSIERY STOCK

Ladies' Cashmerette Hose, "Mercury Brand," in dark brown shades. These are fall and winter weight, with wide hem at top, reinforced heels and toes. Regular 50c. pair. **Special, 2 pairs for 75c.**

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, "Penman's," full fashioned and seamless, extra spliced heels and toes. Black only. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½. Regular $1.00 pair. **Special 79c. pair.**

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, all wool, black with white embroidered silk clocks, wide hem at top, double sole, heel and toe. Sizes 8½ to 10. **$1.25 pair.**

Ladies' Heather Hose in dark brown and green heather mixtures, with embroidered clocks. Regular $1.75 pair. **Special $1.25 pair.**

Children's all wool ribb hose, with plain knit feet. Sizes 6½ to 10. **Price 50c. pair.**

Boys' and Girls' all wool Hose, Wolsey Brand, made in England. Sizes 7½ to 10. **Prices range $1.00 to $1.50 pair.**

Children's all wool ribb Cashmere Hose. Sizes 4½ to 9½. **Prices range 50c. to 75c. pair.**

VALUE ABOVE THE ORDINARY IN THIS SPECIAL OFFERING IN WOOL DRESS MATERIALS

TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, EPONGE CLOTH, CHEVIOT SATIN CLOTH, WOOL SERGE, in black and plain colors, also Tweed effects.

Many of the fabrics sold up to $3.75 per yard.

See Centre street window for this generous display. Sale starts Wednesday morning.

Every piece of Dress Goods placed on sale is a marvel in generous value. We have made a thorough inspection of our splendid dress goods stock and selected these for the special offering. In reading the lines offered you will find many desirable materials to choose from. You can choose your suit, dress, skirt or coat, as well as for the kiddies wearables.

The "MOST FOR THE MONEY" is clearly demonstrated in this timely offering.

Many of the materials are 54 inches wide.

SPECIAL VALUES IN HIGH CLASS TAILORED OVERCOATS FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, AT $30 AND $35

18 Coats in the lot, Sample Coats.

The $30 Coats are regular $35 values, and the $35 Coats are regular $37.50 to $40 value.

Sizes : 1-42, 4-36, 4-37, 5-38, 2-39, 3-40.

Other splendid values at $20, $25 and $28.50 in all the wanted styles of heavy winter Overcoats.

Lighter weight Overcoats at $15, $17.50, $20 and $25.

MEN'S FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, TIGER BRAND

This is by far the best Fleece Underwear made, and it is a long way cheaper than any other line.

We have had to re-order nearly all sizes, as the demand has been exceptionally good so far this fall.

When next you buy Fleece insist on Tiger Brand.

Sizes up to and including 44 $1.00 each.

We also carry Tiger Brand in Boys' Fleece same weight exactly as the men's. Priced from 55c to 85c. according to size.

MEN'S WOOL SCARFS

In all plain shades, also plain shades with bars. Now is the time to do some Christmas buying, as the range is very complete.

The prices range from 75c. to $2.00.

At $1.00 we have some exceptional values to show you; and at $2.00 we have the niftiest range in the trade.

We would be pleased to show them to you.

MEN'S WOLSEY HOSIERY

All wool, extra fine quality. Plain Brown, Black, Camel, and Grey. 75c. pair.

THREE REAL LIVE SPECIALS IN MEN'S WINTER TOP SHIRTS AT $1.25 EACH

NO. 1—Black and White Tweed.

NO. 2—Grey and White Flannelette.

NO. 3—Fawn Flannelette.

These shirts are made extra large and are good fitting. All sizes. $1.25 each.

Quality,
Service,
Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.